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Gen. Augusto Pinochet

300 Believed Affected Pinochet Pardons Political Prisoners

By David F. Belnap

SANTIAGO, April 6—President Augusto Pinochet announced last night that he has decided to pardon or commute the sentences of all political prisoners in Chile.

It was understood that about 300 persons would be affected. In March of last year, Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, estimated that roughly 1,500 prisoners were being held in Chile.

The government insists that such estimates are excessive and that many prisoners classified by others as political offenders are common criminals.

According to official sources here, about 70 persons are serving jail sentences after being convicted in military courts of "crimes against the security of the state."

Some Exiled

And from 100 to 110 have been sentenced to what is called "relegation" and are "exiled" inside the country, usually in provincial villages far from their homes.

Approximately 120 additional persons are being tried or are awaiting trial for security offenses. Presumably those who may eventually be convicted will also benefit from the announced amnesty.

Gen. Pinochet said that the sentences of those convicted and now in jail would be commuted to enforced exile outside Chile. International refugee organizations with offices here reported that there are countries ready to accept all exiled persons.

In a national address, Gen. Pinochet said that it was entirely improper to define persons legally convicted of crimes as political prisoners. He added, however, "The measure will mean that no one can say that there are persons deprived of their liberty in Chile for deeds of a political character that occurred in the past."

The new military government began rounding up prisoners with the coup d'etat of Sept. 11, 1973, that toppled Marxist President Salvador Allende. Within weeks, estimates of the number held ranged up to 8,000.

Hundreds Freed

Hundreds have been released since then, including more than 300 in November, 1976. The best-known is Luis Corvalan, the Communist leader who was freed in December, 1976, in exchange for the Soviet Union's release of dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, who went to Switzerland.

Gen. Pinochet also announced a timetable yesterday for completing work on a new constitution that will determine the nature of future governments under a system that Gen. Pinochet has described as authoritarian democracy. He said that he has set Dec. 31 as the final date for drafting the constitution.

Gen. Pinochet added that the document will be submitted to a national plebiscite which will initiate the transitory phase of government from the present military regime to a civilian constitutional government.

Gen. Pinochet has said that, during the transitory period, members of Congress will be appointed by the executive branch rather than elected by the public.

Los Angeles Times

Madeira Explosion

FUNCHAL, Madeira, April 6 (AP)—A bomb exploded under a police car yesterday, injuring two police officers and two tourists. A second explosion in Lagos, southern Portugal, wrecked a military transport vehicle, but caused no injuries.

The PLO contended that those in the Israeli car had started the shooting, but guerrilla sources in

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Flora Pirri Ardizzone after her arrest in connection with the kidnapping of Aldo Moro. (UPI)

Woman Seized Near Naples

Moro Suspect Arrested in Raid

ROME, April 6 (UPI)—Police

said today that they have arrested a woman who resembles the lone female in the squad of Red Brigades that kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro.

The woman was arrested during an operation by hundreds of police who searched homes, boats and isolated farmhouses in the Naples area. Fifteen persons were detained and four arrested.

Police said that the suspect, identified as Flora Ardizzone, 28, bore a "marked resemblance" to the woman in the commando group that kidnapped Mr. Moro on a street here March 16 and killed his five bodyguards.

In the isolated beach house in which three men also were arrested, police confiscated a small arsenal of guns and ammunition, including a pistol with a silencer, equipment for forging drivers' li-

censes and a stack of revolutionary documents of the underground leftist group.

Meanwhile, the Vatican said today that it could not mediate the release of Mr. Moro if the price of his freedom involved releasing jailed Red Brigades terrorists.

The Vatican, which earlier indicated its willingness to act as a humanitarian go-between, said in its weekly magazine *L'Osservatore della Domenica* that there seemed to be no room for negotiation if the Red Brigades demanded a prisoner exchange.

"It is to be feared that the question is posed in brutal terms: Moro against the impunity and liberation of terrorists detained or on trial," the magazine said.

"Posed in such terms, the case is much more anguish from a human viewpoint and seems to offer no room whatsoever for hypotheses and attempts at mediation, but only for beseaching as Paul VI did [in a public address] Sunday, and — may God grant this — for repentance."

Vatican sources said that in view of the sensitive subject, the remarks obviously were cleared with higher authorities.

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Negotiations Ruled Out

L'Osservatore della Domenica noted that the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti has ruled out any negotiations with the Red Brigades.

Referring to Mr. Moro's warning in a letter from detention that his captors may force him into saying something "unpleasant and dangerous," the magazine added:

"It seems rather clear that no 'disclosure' made by or attributed to Mr. Moro, in the conditions in which he presently is, could have any reliability or political weight if all parties at this bitter and difficult time for all, are really unanimous — as they seem to be — in a determined defense of the state and refrain from direct or indirect speculation."

Vatican sources said that this was an indirect appeal to the Communists and other parties that back Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democratic government not to lend credence to any scandal allegations against the ruling party.

Beginning next Jan. 1, all private employers with 20 or more workers, and state and local governments will be prohibited in most cases from requiring an employee to retire before 70 solely because of age.

Starting next Sept. 30, the current mandatory retirement age of 65 will be lifted entirely for all but a few federal workers.

An estimated one-third to one-half of working Americans are covered by some form of mandatory retirement, most commonly at 65.

But the Labor Department estimates that perhaps only 200,000 elderly Americans actually will take advantage of the aid.

Sen. Percy's statement fol-

lowed similar criticism Tuesday by the Senate Republican leader, Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee; Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y.

Sen. Percy said the neutron weapon "could be enormously effective as a bargaining chip in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union."

Sen. Percy's statement fol-

Naples: A Miniature Mirror Image of Italy's Political Malaise

Fragile Communist Rule Keeps Political Crisis Under Control

them. But they are also reluctant to strengthen the hold of the left on the city.

Naples thus is the political mirror image of Italy. Nationally, the Christian Democrats are in power but cannot rule without Communist support.

Unemployment is one of the main causes of the Italian malaise, along with a lack of low-cost housing, inflation and inefficient, overcrowded schools and universities. Naples has the highest unemployment rate in the country. About 140,000 persons, or almost a third of the city's labor force, are unemployed. They include more than 40,000 young people, many of whom have yet to hold a job.

Most Neapolitans trace the be-

ginning of the city's crisis to the cholera outbreak of 1973 when 20 persons died and it was revealed that the city had no sewers and was living on the edge of a beautiful but polluted bay. Tourism was badly hurt and half of the city's hotels have closed.

Victory 3 Years Ago

The crisis carried the Communists to victory three years ago, when they won 41 per cent of the votes and became the strongest party in the city. But the Communists were not eager to assume responsibility for a city in trouble.

They called for the same solution that they have been advocating unsuccessfully at the national level. They wanted an emergency city government made up of all the democratic forces, including themselves and the Christian Democrats. But the Christian Democratic leaders refused.

Then, for a month, an attempt was made to form a minority government composed of small parties of the left and center and supported from the outside by the Communists and the Christian Democrats. But the negotiations failed.

Only then did the Communists agree to form the city administration, together with the Socialists.

Since then they have been under siege. They are given credit for honest and on the whole efficient administration, but they have not been able to reverse the city's downward trend.

There is growing bitterness on their left. The unemployed have formed their own unions, and demonstrations, sit-ins, the burning of street cars and other labor-related violence have become a daily occurrence.

Austria	125	Kuwait	50
Belgium	20,000	Liberia	20
Denmark	3,500	Luxembourg	25
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	1,500
Erie	22 P	Netherlands	1,500
Finland	2,500	Nigeria	4
France	300	Norway	3,100
Germany	150,000	Portugal	20
Greece	30 P	Spain	40 P
India	100,000	Sweden	2,500
Iran	400	Switzerland	15
Iraq	1,000	U.S.	30
Israel	1,000	U.S. (Army, Sea)	30
Italy	1,000	Yugoslavia	50

Owen Attacks Moscow's Role In Africa Horn

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 6 (NYT)—In a major restatement of British foreign policy, Foreign Secretary David Owen upbraided the Soviet Union last night for its policies in Africa and said that they have placed "a large question mark over the future of detente."

Mr. Owen compared Soviet and Cuban intervention in the Horn of Africa to the conduct of private armies in the Middle Ages, which, he said, "moved around tilting the military balance indiscriminately at the whim of the feudal barons and at the beck and call of those who could pay and feed them."

Soviet policy in the Horn, he said, was neither "creditable" nor "principled."

For any British government, and especially for a Labor one, such as the one in which Mr. Owen serves, the speech was strong.

A Retreat

Whitehall sources said that the speech, delivered at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London at which the Soviet ambassador was present, reflected a retreat from the prevailing British view that Soviet initiatives in Africa were best ignored in the hope that they would eventually prove self-defeating.

More than anything else, the sources said, the change was prompted by a growing apprehension here that Soviet and Cuban techniques tested in Ethiopia might soon be used in Rhodesia or South-West Africa, areas of special British concern.

Mr. Owen implicitly aligned Britain with the policy enunciated by President Carter last week in Nigeria, when the President condemned "military intervention of outside powers or their proxies" in Africa. But, in what appeared to be an attempt to stiffen U. S. resistance to Soviet intervention on the continent, Mr. Owen added that Soviet conduct "makes one question the oft-repeated Soviet claim to a principled foreign policy."

"If detente is to survive," he said, "it is essential that East and West should not be drawn into local conflicts on opposing sides."

"The main contribution we in

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South Africa to Moderate Aspects of Apartheid Law

By John F. Burns

hope on a massive scale, to a military campaign in what is essentially an internal Ethiopian affair," he said.

Echoing estimates provided in Nigeria by U. S. officials, Mr. Owen said that there were 16,000 Cuban and 1,000 Soviet military personnel in Ethiopia, as well as 20,000 Cuban personnel in Angola and hundreds elsewhere in southern Africa.

"If detente is to survive," he said, "it is essential that East and West should not be drawn into local conflicts on opposing sides."

"The main contribution we in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

FAO Sets New Funds For Angola Refugees

ROME, April 6 (AP)—The director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Edward Saouma, has approved allocation of \$711,000 in additional emergency food aid for six months to the South-West Africa People's Organization for refugees from Namibia arriving in increasing numbers in Angola.

The FAO said yesterday that Mr. Saouma acted on a request from SWAPO, which said that the number of refugees is now estimated at 20,000. In September of last year, Mr. Saouma approved \$314,000 in emergency aid for Namibian refugees in Angola.

In the segregated urban townships, where more than 5 million blacks live, they will be given legal ownership of their homes in place of the limited tenancy of the past. In addition, the townships will be given municipal powers. Soweto, outside Johannesburg, will become a self-governing city of more than a million people.

The reforms will make it possible for affluent blacks to attend theatrical performances with whites, to apply for membership in exclusive sports clubs and to send their children to expensive private schools. Under an increasingly liberal interpretation of an existing loophole, their children have a slim but improving chance.

The changes have provoked rightist charges of heresy against Prime Minister John Vorster. But behind every reform is an apparent determination not to cede the overall control that the 5 million whites exercise over 87 per cent of the country.

A political columnist, Fleur de Williers, writing in the Sunday Times, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Tel Aviv Confirms Attack

4 Israelis Killed, 1 Held By Guerrillas in Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 6 (UPI)—Palestinians said today that their guerrillas killed four Israeli soldiers and captured one in a shootout south of Tyre. Israeli gunners retaliated by heavily shelling Palestinian positions around the port city.

Palestine Liberation Organization officials said that the incident took place at Ras el Ain, about 3 miles south of the Palestinian-controlled port. They said that the PLO planned to exchange the four bodies and the prisoner for Palestinian prisoners held by the Israelis.

Three soldiers were killed and their bodies captured yesterday. Today a fourth Israeli was found dead and another was taken prisoner, PLO officials said.

Israeli officials said that the incident was the most serious violation of Israel's unilateral declared cease-fire since it went into effect March 21.

Beyond Israeli Lines.

The Israeli military command, confirming the incident, said that three of its soldiers were killed in a guerrilla attack on a car that drove beyond Israeli lines near Tyre, in southern Lebanon. A spokesman said that two passengers in the car were injured but managed to return to Israeli-held territory and two were missing—one of them a civilian.

Israeli gunners retaliated last night by heavy shelling of Palestinian positions near Tyre, witnesses said, adding that there was also Israeli shelling in the Tyre area today.

Reports from Tyre said that Israeli

Calls for Peace-Keeping Force

UN to Hear Western Plan For Independent Namibia

By Carlyle Murphy

WINDHOEK, Namibia, April 6 (UPI)—The Western plan for a peaceful transition to independence here will be sent to the United Nations Security Council next week even if South Africa or the oatoobalists fighting against South African control do not accept it, Donald McHenry, of the U.S. mission at the United Nations, announced last night.

U.K. Rightists Claim Bombings

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—An ultra-rightist group calling itself Column 88 claimed responsibility yesterday for two parcel bombs that exploded in the British Communist party's headquarters and a labor union office here on Tuesday.

Scotland Yard warned that more bombs could be in the mail and urged vigilance by leftist organizations. The Communist party office in York reported an anonymous telephone caller had warned that it would be bombed.

A member of the Ano-Nazi League was injured by an exploding parcel bomb in High Wycombe, north of London, last week. But detectives declined to link that attack with Tuesday's bombings, which injured a caretaker at the Communist party headquarters.

The plan involves a "substantial" UN civilian and military presence in South-West Africa (Namibia), Mr. McHenry said.

South Africa, which has administered this mineral-rich territory for almost 60 years under an old League of Nations mandate, had been negotiating indirectly with the Soviet-backed nationalist South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) over the holding of UN-supervised elections to enable Namibia to become independent by the end of the year.

Those negotiations have taken place through the auspices of five Western nations.

Could Stifle War

If the Security Council adopts the Western proposal, an internationally acceptable solution will be set in motion, which could make it more difficult for South Africa to go ahead with its own "internal solution," involving elections without SWAPO. This could also make it more difficult for SWAPO to continue its 12-year-old guerrilla war against South African troops in northern Namibia.

Political observers here feel that both South Africa and SWAPO are hoping that the other side will reject the proposals first, thereby incurring the international censure.

The Western plan calls also for a phased withdrawal of about 20,000 South African troops so that only 1,500 would remain when elections are held to establish a transition government. The voting would be supervised by a civilian UN transition team and a peace-keeping force whose size would be decided by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

When the election results became official, South Africa would withdraw the remainder of its forces. But South Africa fears that the estimated 3,000 SWAPO guerrillas now in southern Angola would enter Namibia and, backed by Cubans, take over after its troops withdraw, something that the UN peace-keeping force is supposed to prevent.



FRIENDLY VISIT—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman (left) confers yesterday with U.S. Rear-Adm. Robert Schoultz on the deck of the carrier Nimitz in the eastern Mediterranean.

4 Israelis Killed, 1 Held by Guerrillas

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Tyre conceded that the car may have stayed too close to Palestinian lines by accident.

Palestinian guerrillas involved in the shootout reportedly were members of the Democratic

Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"Naturally, we wish to exchange the bodies for Palestinian prisoners," said a senior PLO official. "We will contact the international Red Cross to arrange

the exchange. If they don't want the bodies back, we will bury them," he said. Other Palestinian sources said that the bodies of the Israelis had been brought from Tyre to a Palestinian Red Crescent installation in Beirut.

Meanwhile, the United Nations and Lebanese police forces continued their efforts to establish themselves in the south between the Palestinians and Israelis.

About 100 Lebanese police moved into Tyre yesterday and began to take up positions near French UN troops in the area.

The projected strength of the UN peace-keeping force is 4,000, about half of which are already in position in the south.

The state-run Beirut radio said today that the flow of men and equipment to the Palestinians had been halted and that Arab "volunteers" had begun to leave the country. Several hundred Israelis entered Lebanon after the Israeli sweep into the south.

The rightist Phalangist radio disputed the Beirut radio report, saying that six jeeps and three trucks full of Iraqis and Palestinians entered Lebanon from Syria yesterday.

Israel, meanwhile, announced that it has already begun to thin out its forces in the south. Observers in the area found no evidence to support the announcement.

South Africa to Moderate Aspects of Apartheid Law

(Continued From Page 1)

Times, described the reforms as "a spoonful of sweet reasonableness" designed to make blacks swallow the unpalatable medicine of apartheid. "Ucoated," she wrote, "the pill appears to be much the same as the prescription written out by Dr. Verwoerd."

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, who was assassinated in 1966, was the principal architect of the apartheid system. The system sought to perpetuate white rule by dividing South Africa into a white area, where blacks were kept separate and subordinate, and 10 ethnic tribal homelands, accounting for 13 per cent of the country, where they could progress towards self-rule.

Majority Rule Demand

Rioting that began in Soweto in 1976, while initially aimed at some points like black education, gradually broadened into an attack on the system as a whole. Although some black leaders agreed to consider intermediate reforms, such as the abolition of discrimination and township self-rule, almost all demanded eventual majority rule.

Amid an international outcry at the harsh use of police power in the townships, the government vacillated. To the centers of Afrikaner power—the Cabinet, the National party, the Dutch Reformed Church and the Broederbond, a powerful secret society—an ideological rift between reformers and conservatives threatened to bring about a major schism.

The debate continues. But Mr. Vorster, backed by the 2.6-million Afrikaners, who have run the country for the last 30 years, now appears to have settled firmly for the old policy, with a facelift.

His right-hand man in this venture is Cornelius Mulder, appointed two months ago to take charge of black affairs. Mr. Mulder, who is considered the most probable successor to Mr. Vorster, lost no time in establishing himself in a post that automatically made him one of the world's most unpopular men.

Plural Democracy

He promptly announced that his new ministry, previously called the Department of Bantu Administration, would be renamed the Department of Plural Relations, a title derived from the new term for apartheid, "plural democracy." Black leaders hailed him as a refreshing change from his predecessor, Michiel Botha, who was regarded as inflexible.

But Mr. Mulder dissipated much of the enthusiasm by declaring that he was working toward a situation in which there would be "an black South African citizens." The statement was confirmation of a policy under which the homelands were to become independent, thus depriving the blacks of South African citizenship.

Charles Nichols, 56, general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was indicted on three counts of making false declarations to a grand jury investigating Mr. Mulder's activities.

He restated this principle.

Mr. Vance said that the military mechanisms of the 1952 agreement are governed by a 1952 arrangement which provides that

Internal Security

Mr. Vance said that the military sales are governed by a 1952 arrangement which provides that

U.S. Indicts Two In Business Plan

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—A U.S. grand jury yesterday indicted a former federal housing official and a union officer in connection with a plan to promote group automobile insurance for union members.

The U.S. District Court indictment charged Charles (Red) Muntain, 57, former assistant to the secretary of Housing and Urban Development for labor relations, with 13 counts, including conspiracy, receiving illegal gratuities and contributions, and making false statements.

Charles Nichols, 56, general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was indicted on three counts of making false declarations to a grand jury investigating Mr. Muntain's activities.

Mr. Vance said that the United States will use the arms "solely to maintain its internal security, its legitimate self-defense or to permit it to participate in the defense of the area of which it is a part, or in United Nations collective security arrangements and measures, and that it will not undertake any act of aggression against any other state."

In the circumstances, I must report that a violation of the 1952 agreement may have occurred by reason of the Israeli operations in Lebanon," Mr. Vance said. He did not elaborate.

Israeli officials have maintained that the Lebanese invasion, undertaken after a Palestinian raid near Tel Aviv, was "self-defense."

Mr. Vance said that the United States has discussed the use of U.S. equipment in Lebanon with senior officials of the Israeli government. He reported that Israel said it intends to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 425 calling for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and dispatch of a UN peace-keeping force.

Actively Engaged

Mr. Vance said that the United States is "actively engaged" in talks with Israel about the date for the completion of its withdrawal.

In these circumstances, including the ongoing efforts to restore momentum to the vital peace negotiations and Israel's assurance that it intends to withdraw from Lebanon, I am not recommending to the President any further action," Mr. Vance said.

Rep. Paul Findley, R-III, and Rep. Charles Whalen Jr., R-Ohio, wrote Mr. Vance March 17 that they were "greatly disturbed" by violence in the Middle East, including Israel's move into Lebanon, and questioned whether U.S. law on weapons used had been violated.

Former U.S. Senator Unhurt After Mishap

NEW LONDON, N.H., April 6 (UPI)—Former Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., escaped serious injury yesterday when his car swerved off Interstate 89 and slid down an embankment.

Mr. Cotton, 77, was alone in the vehicle and may have received minor back and head injuries, state police said. He served 21 years in the Senate before retiring in 1974.

Violent Owner Reaction

EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I., April 6 (UPI)—A Providence man unhappy with the new car he bought last month allegedly marched into the dealership last night and shot the service manager to death, police said.

The talks were characterized

On Arms to Turkey

U.S. Requests End to Embargo

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—The administration today asked Congress to lift the three-year-old arms embargo against Turkey to fortify the NATO defense of the Mediterranean and breed new trust between Washington and Ankara.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown stressed that the administration's request did not signal a change in U.S. policy with regard to the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus.

The embargo's point has been made, they said, and the "military situation in Turkey" will only continue to decline if it remains in effect.

The 1975 embargo was imposed after Turkey used U.S.-supplied military equipment in its invasion of Cyprus.

Weak Situation

Mr. Vance and Mr. Brown told the House International Relations Committee that the subsequent arms ban had left Turkey's military situation considerably weakened and thus exposed NATO's southeastern flank.

Lifting the embargo and the negotiations with Turkey will provide a core of stability to our bilateral relations and enable us to establish a renewed sense of trust so that we may work together to resolve important problems," Mr. Vance said.

"It should be clear," he added, "that this does not signal any shift in U.S. policy as regards Greek-Turkish differences. They are both friends and valued allies. We support their efforts to resolve all problems between themselves in a peaceful fashion."

Mr. Vance said that the administration strongly believes that U.S. interests require "a restoration of sound, normalized bilateral relationships with Turkey and with Greece, and our proposals today are made for that reason."

He said that President Carter wants to provide Turkey with a foreign military sales of \$175 million. The secretary of state

EEC Approves Measures to Aid Jobless Youth

BRUSSELS, April 6 (Reuters)—The Common Market Commission has approved measures costing \$137 million a year to help young persons find jobs, a commission spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that, beginning next year, payments would be made to companies that take on young workers and subsidies would be given for projects providing jobs for the young. The measures are expected to help 150,000 young persons.

Two million persons under 25 were unemployed last year, 37 per cent of the total number of jobless in the community.

The new measures would be applied only in areas with high levels of youth unemployment, the spokesman said, adding that the payments, worth the equivalent of about \$19 per week per person, and the subsidy of twice that amount, would be increased by 10 per cent in five distressed regions: Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Southern Italy and the French overseas territories.

Diplomats Criticize Owen

LONDON, April 6 (Reuters)—Ethiopia's ambassador today described Mr. Owen's attack on Soviet and Cuban intervention in the Horn as "an affront to the honor and dignity of the Ethiopian people."

The Ethiopian envoy, Mr. Ato Aselew Wolde-Giorgis, walked out of the banquet where Mr. Owen gave his speech. Soviet envoy Nikolai Lunikov, who sat through the speech, said later that it was "completely distorted about the position in Africa."

Conservative critics have argued that, by refusing to endorse internal settlements, Mr. Owen is encouraging the guerrilla forces, some of which have had Communist support.

Abductors Free Woman in Italy

BARI, Italy, April 6 (AP)—Daniela Mastromarco, the kidnapped 20-year-old daughter of Italy's pasta king, was released near this southern city yesterday after 61 days of captivity, the police reported.

Her family reportedly paid a ransom of about \$1 million.

Miss Mastromarco was in shock and exhausted, the police said. She had been abducted by four bandits who stopped her car as she was driving home.

Ethiopia Leader Returns From Secret Soviet Talks

NAIROBI, April 6 (UPI)—Ethiopian leader Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam returned today from a secret trip to Moscow and talks with Kremlin leaders as his country indicated that it may break diplomatic relations with the United States because of the U.S. "policy of bloodshed" in Africa.

Addis Ababa radio announced Col. Mengistu's return. It was the first mention of his visit to Moscow, during which he held talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin about the situation in the Horn of Africa and our relations between the two countries.

The U.S. government's anti-Ethiopian moves have reached a serious stage," said Capt. Fikre Selassie Wodjeres, a member of the ruling military council. "If relations between the two countries are to continue, the U.S. government must stop its campaign against the Ethiopian people and revolution."

tary point of view, the administration's proposals as presented by Secretary Vance represent very important steps toward strengthening NATO's southeastern flank.

"I view the proposed repeal of the embargo as particularly important," Mr. Brown said. "The enactment of the embargo demonstrated that U.S. arms cannot be used in an unauthorized way. That point will be no clearer if the embargo was left in effect."

U.S. Greek Lobby Sets Fight on Turk Embargo

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT)—The leading supporters of Greece in Congress promised today to wage a vigorous campaign to defeat the administration's efforts to end the three-year-old arms embargo against Turkey.

A statement read to a news conference by Sen. Paul Sarbanes D-Md. accused President Carter of reneging on an election pledge not to lift the embargo until Turkey had made concessions on ending the Cyprus problem.

The embargo was instituted by Congress in 1975 because of Turkey's occupation of 40 per cent of Cyprus in the August 1974 invasion. Although the embargo has been modified to allow Turkey some military credits, the law still bars arms sales to Turkey until Turkey withdraws its forces from Cyprus.

Turkish Refusal

Officials have said privately that Turkey has refused to make any moves on Cyprus as the result of pressure from the embargo, but that some steps might be taken soon as the result of the administration's decision to seek an end to the embargo.

Mr. Sarbanes was joined at the news conference by Rep. John Brademas, the Democratic whip from Indiana; Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo.; and Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

The statement noted that Mr. Vance, as a private citizen, had testified in 1973 against the lifting of the embargo.

A major argument used by the anti-Turkish forces has been that Turkey violated its arms agreements with the United States in using U.S. military equipment in the Cyprus incursion.

"For all the reasons, we have stated—reasons rooted in law and principle—we will work vigorously to prevent the administration's retreat on this important issue," the statement said. "We believe that a majority of our colleagues in Congress share our concerns and will act accordingly."

The first test of wills will take place in the House International Relations Committee. Mr. Rosenthal, a member of the group, said that it was about evenly divided between supporters and opponents of the administration's policy. An effort will be made to have the committee approve a new foreign aid bill striking the embargo clause.

Mr. Rosenthal said that the group, which includes Rep. John Brademas, the Democratic whip from Indiana; Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo.; and Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

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HELPLESS—Paul Long, 15, breaks down and cries after failing to rescue the victims of a fire at a trailer park in Jackson, Mich. Five persons, including four children, died.

Carter's Neutron-Bomb Production Ban

By John Vinocur

BONN, April 6 (NYT) — A highly placed West German said today that shocked reactions from security advisers in Washington and allied countries in Western Europe had apparently led President Carter to reconsider a tentative decision to forgo production of neutron bombs.

The source, who had access to the minutes of a Cabinet meeting today at which the neutron weapon issue was discussed, said that Mr. Carter's change of mind seemed to stem from reports of bewilderment and concern, relayed to him on his return to Washington from Africa last week.

One of the expressions of concern, accompanied by a strong representation about the possible political damage Mr. Carter's decision could do to the government here, came from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was informed about Mr. Carter's attitude last week, according to a source.

The informant said it was also clear that Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, "were shocked by the President's idea" not to start production of the weapon.

The Supreme Commander of NATO forces, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., was not initially advised of the President's intention, the West German source said.

German Doubts

The series of events, raising issues beyond the question of whether the weapon would be manufactured and deployed, appeared to reinforce doubts in the government here about the coherence of Mr. Carter's policies and his ability to provide firm leadership in NATO.

After a long public argument whether the Bonn government was doing enough to stimulate revival of the world economy, appeared to have quieted down, the neutron-bomb controversy raised a risk of turning any remaining lack of confidence into a permanent element of Bonn's relations with Washington.

The West German source said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who saw Mr. Carter in Washington on Monday, told the Cabinet that "at this point in time the statement that Washington has reached no decision on the weapon is correct."

Another official said he had an impression that a "decision — when it comes — would involve either an indefinite postponement or a cancellation of production of the neutron bomb." The Bonn source said Mr. Genscher did not tell the Cabinet he was certain the United States would now deal with the neutron issue in what the West Germans would regard as a less erratic way.

This would allow the opposition Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union parties to call the Schmidt government an appeaser of the Soviet Union and thus do it potential harm in a year in which there are four important state elections.

The party source said any attempt by the Carter administration to suggest Bonn's hesitations were behind the President's actions would be considered so dangerous on the internal political level that the Schmidt government would be forced to rebut them vigorously.

"This could lead to an open dispute between the allies of a kind that would be so serious on

one really wants to contemplate it," the West German said.

The West German government came under criticism today along these lines for the first time from the Christian Democratic Party's foreign policy spokesman, Werner Marx. He said the government, for want of a more forceful position in favor of the neutron weapon, had let an opportunity go by in which the advantage of the Soviet bloc's Warsaw Pact in manpower and tanks in central Europe could have been offset through the new weapon.

An attempt to head off some of the criticism, the chancellor invited the opposition parties to be briefed on Mr. Genscher's trip to Washington and on the neutron bomb situation.

"The chancellor might do well to invite the Americans, too," a Social Democratic Party member said. "They've shown beyond a

Congressmen Ask Carter To Build Neutron Bomb

(Continued From Page 1)

Sen. Jackson as disturbed by Carter's neutron-bomb plans.

News reports yesterday said that the leaders of the House Armed Services Committee had drafted a letter to Mr. Carter arguing against any decision to stop production of the weapon.

Signers of the letter were said to include Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., chairman of the committee, and Rep. Bob Wilson of California, the committee's ranking Republican.

At the same time, 60 members of the House, led by Rep. Theodore Weiss, D-N.Y., urged Mr. Carter to stand firm on halting the neutron bomb. "We strongly support your decision and urge you to withstand the efforts to reverse it you will encounter in the coming days," a letter by these members of Congress said.

Mr. Carter met yesterday morning with members of the Congressional leadership and reportedly told them that an announcement on the neutron bomb would come in the next week. A White House official later said he did not expect an immediate announcement because of Mr. Carter's desire "to clear the air for a few days."

At a luncheon meeting with reporters yesterday, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that from "a purely military point of view" the tactical nuclear weapon would enhance the ability of NATO to stop a Soviet tank attack. But he said that whether to produce it was "primarily an international political decision" that only Mr. Carter could make.

A White House official said the issue was being discussed at "the highest levels" by only Mr. Carter's top foreign policy and political advisers involved in working out an announcement.

Mr. Brzezinski said that Mr. Brown, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and Secretary Vance hoped Mr. Carter's decision could be modified, to reduce friction with West Germany and other NATO members.

But officials asserted that while a decision to put off a complete ban on neutron-bomb production would remove some of these problems, it would also create others. In particular, officials contend that it would not dampen Moscow's criticism of the weapon and would not end the growing debate on Capitol Hill.

Accordingly, presidential assistant Hamilton Jordan and press secretary Jody Powell are said to believe that Mr. Carter should not budge from his earlier decision. One White House official, however, warned against interpreting the present situation as

Newest N.Y. Newspaper, the Trib, Folds

By Deirdre Carmody

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — The Trib, the morning newspaper that began publication here three months ago, announced that it had ceased publication with yesterday's issue.

Leonard Saffir, the paper's editor in chief, publisher and founder, said that "\$1 million more would have been needed" to keep the paper alive and that this money was just not forthcoming. He said that "close to \$5 million" had been put into the newspaper

returns" of unsold copies by news dealers every day.

Rumors had been flying throughout departments of the newspaper all week that the end might be near. Reporters and editors had been wanly watching reports of the negotiations between The New York Times and the Daily News and the Post and the 9 unions whose contracts with

those newspapers expired last week. The speculation was that if these newspapers went on strike, the Trib, which does not have any unions, would survive.

Mr. Saffir called an emergency session of the board of directors yesterday and the decision was made to close. He then walked into the newsroom and made his announcement to as many of the 140 employees as were able to assemble.

On the walls in the newsroom at 722 Third Avenue was a large sign proclaiming the slogan: "The Trib: It Should Have Happened Sooner." A man walked over to the wall and tore it down. "It should have happened later," he muttered.

Mr. Saffir attributed the demise of the newspaper mainly to the business community, which he said had enthusiastically supported the idea of a new paper, but then had refused to give it their advertising dollars.

"It was the business community that killed this paper," Mr. Saffir said. "Specifically, it was Macy's, Gimbels, Bloomingdale's and the like. I say we got good support from national advertising, but not from the New York retailer."

Mr. Saffir attributed the demise of the newspaper mainly to the business community, which he said had enthusiastically supported the idea of a new paper, but then had refused to give it their advertising dollars.

Mr. Saffir also blamed the rigors of "the worst winter in history." He said the weather had played havoc with distribution and production. The paper, which came out five days a week, was printed in New Jersey and distributed throughout the New York metropolitan area.

According to Mr. Saffir, the Trib began with an initial circulation of 200,000 copies a day and was running somewhat under 100,000 copies this week. However, sources within the newspaper industry said that the Trib's paid circulation was well below 40,000 and that the remaining copies were given away. These sources said that there were "massive

UN Sea Parley, After Wrangle, Keeps President

GENEVA, April 6 (AP) — Ending a nine-day bitter procedural wrangle, the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea today decided to keep Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe as conference president.

Confirmation of the former UN ambassador from Sri Lanka came in two rare votes in the talks that normally work under a standing rule that important decisions be taken by consensus.

Conference sources said that the majority of delegations, standing firmly behind Mr. Amerasinghe, forced the vote as the only way out of what was shaping up as a permanent deadlock over the Latin American bloc's insistence that he was no longer entitled to hold the post.



Leonard Saffir

"The concept was a sound one," Mr. Saffir said. "The formula was a sound one. I thought we were breaking through."

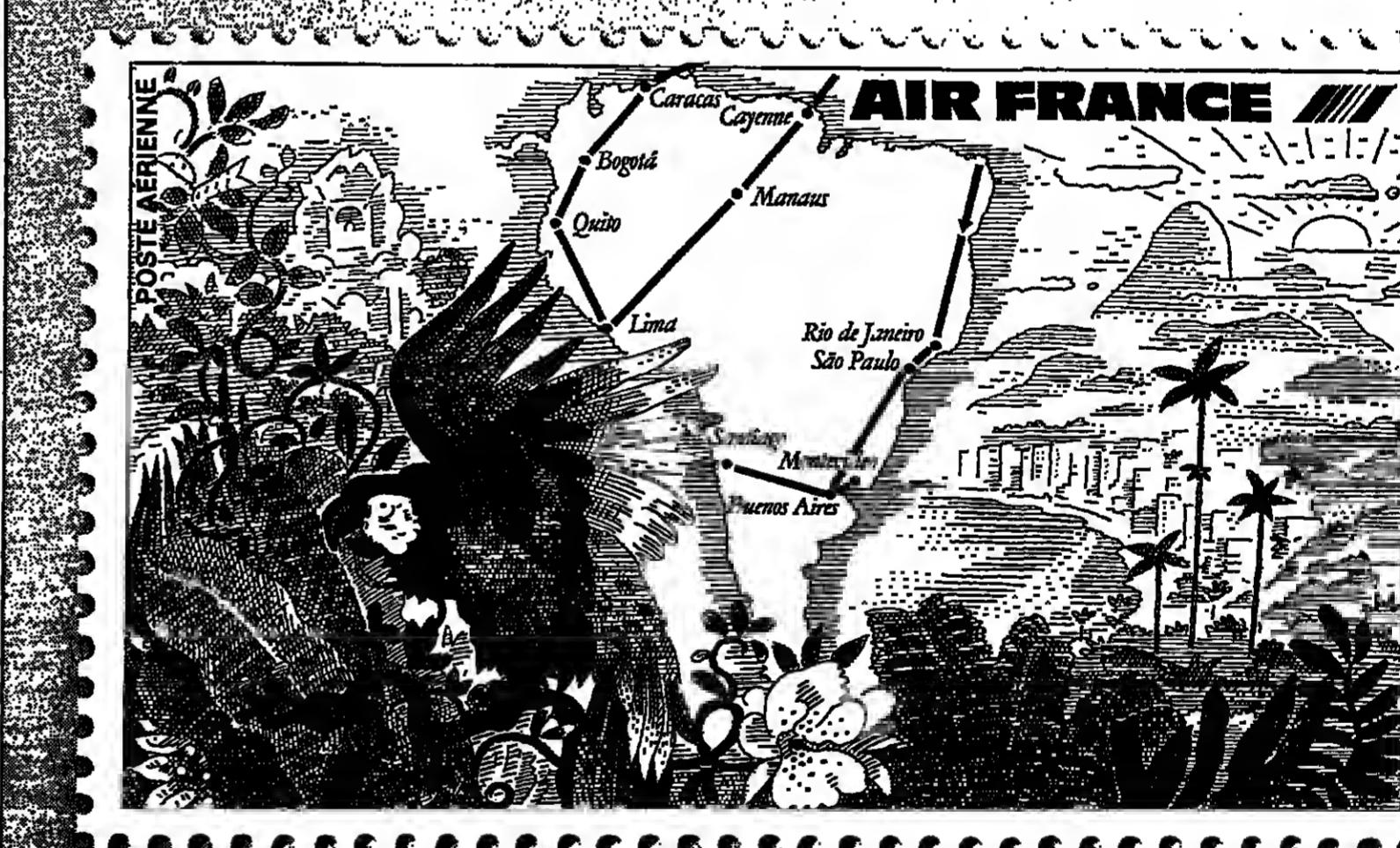
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Oceanographer Cousteau Urges Supertanker Ban

PARIS, April 6 (AP)—Oceanographer Jacques-Yves Cousteau said today supertankers should be banned and replaced by smaller ships to avoid such disastrous oil spills at the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz, which dumped about 65 million gallons onto the sea and along the coast of Brittany.

"We should forbid the supertankers and multiply the smaller tankers," Mr. Cousteau said. "I would prefer to have three smaller spills than one big one."

Mr. Cousteau, 67, was critical of the French government's han-



ding of the March 17 spill in one of France's most productive fishing grounds as well as a region popular with tourists.

"The French government seems only interested in hiding the effects so the tourist season can carry on. They'll put the clean sand over the dirty sand which means the coast will remain infected for many years to come. It's covering up, not curing."

"The oyster beds, the shellfish and the fishermen's livelihood will suffer for many years. Weeds will replace algae. The fish will be replaced by rugged, primitive fish, and an island sanctuary for rare birds has already been completely wiped out. That's just the start."

Mr. Cousteau said if French officials had acted quickly and forced the American-owned supertanker to drop its 300-ton anchor when it first developed steering trouble during a storm, "they could have saved a whole province."

The researchers said that the drug can give most persons at least a month's protection against the unpleasant malady, known as amoebic dysentery.

They predicted that the drug, called doxycycline, will be routinely prescribed for those who travel to underdeveloped parts of the Middle East, South America, Africa and Asia.

The drug was tested on U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in Kenya by doctors from Baltimore city hospitals. Their findings were published in today's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Bradley Sack, one of the researchers, said that tourists have a 50 per cent to 60 per cent chance of getting the ailment if they go to countries where it is prevalent. This is the first drug that has really been shown to be highly effective, Dr. Sack said.

Vegetable, Meat Shortage Cited In Poor Diet of Soviet Military

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—U.S. soldiers who spent their military careers complaining about Army chow should hear the latest intelligence on the Soviet military diet. A U.S. Army analyst reports that many Soviet soldiers suffer from vitamin and mineral deficiencies because their diet is short on vegetables and meat.

And many Soviet regiments and military schools must supplement their rations by raising their own vegetables, pigs, live-stock, rabbits and poultry on "kitchen farms," the report says.

Victoria Dibbern, a nutritionist with the Army's Foreign Science and Technology Center at Charlottesville, Va., reported in a publication of U.S. Army logistics: "Even potatoes and cabbage may run out before the new harvest. Difficulties with food production, preservation and distribution in the civilian sector are reflected in the military food supply."

Miss Dibbern reported a gradual upward trend in the variety and quality of food available to the Soviet armed forces, "especially the officer corps and other groups." She added that "better food is a privilege of rank."

Tongsun Park Testimony Disputed by Businessman

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT)—The House Ethics Committee heard testimony yesterday that directly conflicted with that given over the last two days by Tongsun Park, the South Korean businessman and lobbyist.

Gordon Dore, a prominent businessman and fund-raiser for four Louisiana politicians, testified under oath that he did not receive three large sums of money that Mr. Park said, also under oath, he had given or sent to Mr. Dore.

This was the first contradictory evidence from a witness who took part in some of Mr. Park's business and political transactions, although some members of the committee have already expressed doubts that Mr. Park told the truth when he denied being a Korean agent.

It immediately raised the question of whether Mr. Park or Mr. Dore might have committed perjury. Leon Jaworski, the special counsel to the committee, said after the hearing that "obviously, there's a conflict in some places."

'Not Telling Facts'

He said that "if there's a conflict in testimony, one [witness] is bound out to be telling the facts." But he declined to speculate on whether the committee would recommend perjury charges against either or both.

The committee's hearing on congressmen who may have taken illegal or unethical money from Korean agents is scheduled to continue next week, possibly with the first congressmen themselves being called as witnesses.

In his testimony, Mr. Park said that in December, 1972, Mr. Dore had approached him during a trip to Korea and asked for a campaign contribution for John Breaux, who had just been elected as a Democratic representative from Louisiana.

Mr. Park said that he agreed,

wrote a check and gave it to Mr. Dore. A copy of the \$5,000 check, made out to cash and endorsed by Mr. Park, was among the committee's exhibits.

But Mr. Dore said he had "absolutely no recollection" of the check, even though it shows that it was cashed at a bank in Crowley, La., where Mr. Dore is president of the Supreme Rice Mill. Mr. Dore was also involved in some of Mr. Park's rice deals.

Bhutto Ex-Aides Reported Seized For Bomb Plot

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 6 (AP)—Several close associates of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have been arrested for allegedly planning to bomb several important public buildings, police said today.

Police sources in Lahore, 290 kilometers southeast of here, said that the arrested politicians included three of Mr. Bhutto's former cabinet ministers, four former members of the disbanded National Assembly, and several other Pakistan Peoples party activists.

The arrests were made during the last few days. No other details were immediately available.

The sources alleged that the suspects had planned to blow up several important public buildings in Lahore and other cities. They said that one of the targets was to be the Lahore high court.

U.S. Announces A-Test

LAS VEGAS, April 6 (UPI)—The Department of Energy said yesterday that it will detonate its third announced underground nuclear test of the year tomorrow at the Pahute Mesa test site 110 miles northwest of here.

A spokesman for the Antilles Airboat Co. said that Coast Guard and Navy ships were searching for pilot David Howard and co-pilot Thomas Moore, both residents of the Virgin Islands.

The aircraft, a Grumman Goose seaplane, apparently sank and there was no immediate indication as to what caused the crash in rainy weather with gusty winds.

Artist Slashes A Van Gogh In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, April 6 (UPI)—Museum officials said today that a knife attack yesterday by a distraught artist on a Van Gogh masterpiece caused major damage that could take months to repair.

The attack occurred in the Municipal Museum on the painting "La Berceuse," which was identified by museum officials as one of four copies Van Gogh made of the 1889 original that hangs in the Netherlands' State Museum, 80 miles from Amsterdam.

The man, identified only as a 31-year-old Amsterdammer, was ordered freed by an examining judge yesterday because under Dutch law a suspect can be held only six hours on a wilful damage charge.

The work was painted at Arles, France, and depicts French model Augustine Roulin. Two copies hang at Chicago's Art Institute and Boston's Museum of Fine Arts. Another copy is in a private British collection.

Seaplane Falls, Crew is Missing

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, April 6 (UPI)—A seaplane on a flight between the islands of St. John and St. Croix crashed into the Caribbean yesterday in bad weather. All seven passengers were rescued after about four hours in the water, but the two crewmen were listed as missing.

A spokesman for the Antilles Airboat Co. said that Coast Guard and Navy ships were searching for pilot David Howard and co-pilot Thomas Moore, both residents of the Virgin Islands.

The aircraft, a Grumman Goose seaplane, apparently sank and there was no immediate indication as to what caused the crash in rainy weather with gusty winds.

Obituaries

Frank Shea, Journalist, An Ex-Editor of Time

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT)—Frank Shea, 69, who retired in 1963, died Monday of an apparent heart seizure. Adm. Sides, special assistant to the secretary of defense for guided missiles in 1956, retired from the Navy in 1963 to become a consultant to Lockheed Aircraft Co.

Carlo Tagliabue

MILAN, April 6 (AP)—Carlo Tagliabue, 80, a leading operatic baritone on both sides of the Atlantic before World War II, died at nearby Monza yesterday.

Iran Reports Dismantling of Soviet Spy Ring

TEHRAN, April 6 (UPI)—Iran said today it had smashed a major Soviet spy ring and blamed Soviet agents for fomenting recent anti-government noting.

Official reports in the Iranian press said that the espionage network included a retired Iranian general, two unidentified Soviet Embassy employees and another Russian employed by a local Iranian-Soviet transport firm.

The reports said that retired Brig. Gen. Ali Akbar Darakshani, a noted figure in the Soviet-backed separatist movement in western Iran after World War II, was arrested soon after he met three Russians and "received a packet" from them.

The reports said that Gen. Darakshani died in prison soon afterward. The cause of his death was said to be "a heart attack and acute coronary inflammation." He was 85.

Gen. Darakshani was the second brigadier general in less than six months to be linked with spying charges involving the Soviet Union. In December, Brig. Gen. Ahmad Mogharebi was executed after a military court found him guilty of espionage.

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Of Houston Ex-Policemen

U.S. Urges District Judge To Stiffen Weak Sentence

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP)—The Justice Department yesterday took the unprecedented step of urging a U.S. district judge in Houston to correct what it termed the "illegal" and inappropriately lenient sentence that he imposed on three former police officers convicted in the death of a Mexican-American.

The men were found guilty of violating the civil rights of Joe Campos Torres, who drowned last May after he was beaten and thrown into a bayou while a prisoner.

They were tried on federal charges under the Carter administration's new "dual prosecution" policy because the Justice Department was dissatisfied with minor state convictions.

U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling sentenced the men to one year in prison on a misdemeanor charge and suspended a 10-year sentence on a felony conviction.

No Intention to Kill

He could have imposed life sentences on the latter charge, but instead placed the men on five years' probation because, he said, they did not intend to kill Mr. Torres, a 23-year-old Vietnam veteran.

The sentences angered Houston's Mexican-American community and Justice Department attorneys immediately started searching for ways to challenge it.

The strongly worded motion, which was approved by Attorney General Griffin Bell, department attorneys claim that Judge Sterling exceeded his authority by illegally approving probation. They contend that the law precludes probation for offenses punishable by life imprisonment. The motion asks that the probation be dropped and that the 10-year sentence be reimposed.

A Justice Department spokesman said that it was the first time that such a correction has been sought.

If the judge refuses to change the sentence, the Justice Department might be able to ask a higher court to require him to act.

Arguments Refuted

The motion also is considered unusual because it makes a point-by-point refutation of the judge's

explanation for suspending the felony sentence.

"The fundamental concept of equal justice requires that the rights of minority victims be vindicated and ... that those who are given the special authority of police officers be held at least equally accountable for their criminal acts as those who are not accorded such a position," the motion said.

The Justice Department filing added that the probated sentence "not only fails to adequately punish" the three men, "but does not deter them or others from future criminal behavior."

The motion, signed by J.A. "Tony" Canales, a Mexican-American who is the U.S. attorney in Houston, noted that the judge "failed even to prohibit" the further employment as police officers as a condition of probation.

It added: "The United States has grave concern that the imposition of probation in this case will cause citizens of all races and backgrounds to believe that the sentence was a result of the continuing inequality of treatment accorded to minorities. This public perception of inequality and the belief that the life of a Mexican-American citizen has little value, can only do damage to the respect for the laws and for the belief in justice which must be the mortar which binds our nation together."

2 In Italy Get Life For Killing Family

NOVARA, Italy, April 6 (AP)—A local court late yesterday sentenced a young woman and her fiance to life in jail on multiple murder charges in the slayings of her brother, her parents and grandparents. Five other persons were jailed for up to 22 years as accomplices.

The court said that Doretta Grainer, 22, prodded her fiance Guido Badini, 26, into shooting all members of her family during a weekend visit at nearby Vercelli in November, 1975, to get hold of the inheritance immediately and alone.



INTO THE WOBBLY WORLD—Susie, a 90-pound giraffe, gets an affectionate nuzzle from her mother shortly after she was born at the Denver Zoo earlier this week. (Associated Press)

Senate Panel Votes Raise In Carter Defense Budget

By James L. Rowe jr.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP)—The Senate Budget Committee voted late last night to add \$1.4 billion to President Carter's request for fiscal 1979 defense spending, enough to permit the Navy to add a nuclear-powered cruiser or aircraft carrier or, perhaps, both.

The vote was a tortuously extracted compromise between those wanting even higher spending to counter a growing Soviet capability and those wanting to cut the President's request.

Earlier yesterday, the House Budget Committee took the opposite approach and reduced President Carter's spending authority to \$127.4 billion for defense, a full billion below his January proposal.

Opposing Amendment Defeated by Large Margin

Senate Sets Final Vote; Panama Pact Passage Seen

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP)—The Senate yesterday agreed to hold a final vote on the Panama Canal treaty April 18 after rejecting a key opponent's amendment by a large margin.

The final vote is to come in the ninth week of debate on the Panama treaties. The debate has taken up more of the Senate's time than any treaty issue since 1919-20, when American membership in the League of Nations was at issue.

A major treaty opponent, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., indicated some pessimism about the prospects for defeating the second treaty yesterday. He said he could count just 31 firm votes against it, and 34 would be needed to defeat the treaty if all 100 senators vote.

The first Panama pact carried 68 to 32.

Yesterday's 56-to-37 rejection of a key amendment offered by Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, was an unexpected disappointment to the treaty opponents.

Government Property

Sen. Hatch has argued for months that the Constitution requires action by both the House and Senate before the Panama Canal can be transferred to Panama, since it is government property. His amendment incorporated this idea.

Shortly before yesterday's vote, aides in Sen. Helms's office were telling assistants to other senators that they had 48 firm votes in favor of the Hatch proposal. Tuesday night the amendment's backers circulated reports that they had at least 45 votes.

But in the end the Hatch proposal got fewer votes than half a dozen amendments by opponents had received earlier—a weak showing. Afterward Senate majority whip Alan Cranston, D-Calif., issued a statement saying he was "much more confident about final approval of the second treaty."

Sen. Hatch disagreed, however, and quickly issued a news release under the heading: "Hatch Calls Defeat a Victory." He argued that 37 votes were more than the 34 needed to block the second treaty, therefore a favorable sign for his side.

But even his colleague, Sen. Helms, took another view yesterday. Sen. Helms said it appeared to him that pressure applied to senators by treaty opponents dur-

ing the recent Easter recess had not changed any minds on the second treaty.

First Treaty

The second treaty spells out the way the United States would turn the canal over to Panama by the year 2000. The first treaty, already approved, committed both countries to maintaining the neutrality of the canal indefinitely, and set out U.S. rights to intervene militarily to defend that neutrality.

Several senators who were tar-

geted by conservative groups during the recent recess said that they were surprised that they did not hear more from anti-treaty constituents while they were at home.

Ecevit to Visit Belgrade

BELGRADE, April 6 (WP)—Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey will visit Yugoslavia between April 13 and 16 at the invitation of Premier Veselin Djuranovic, the news agency Tanjug announced today.

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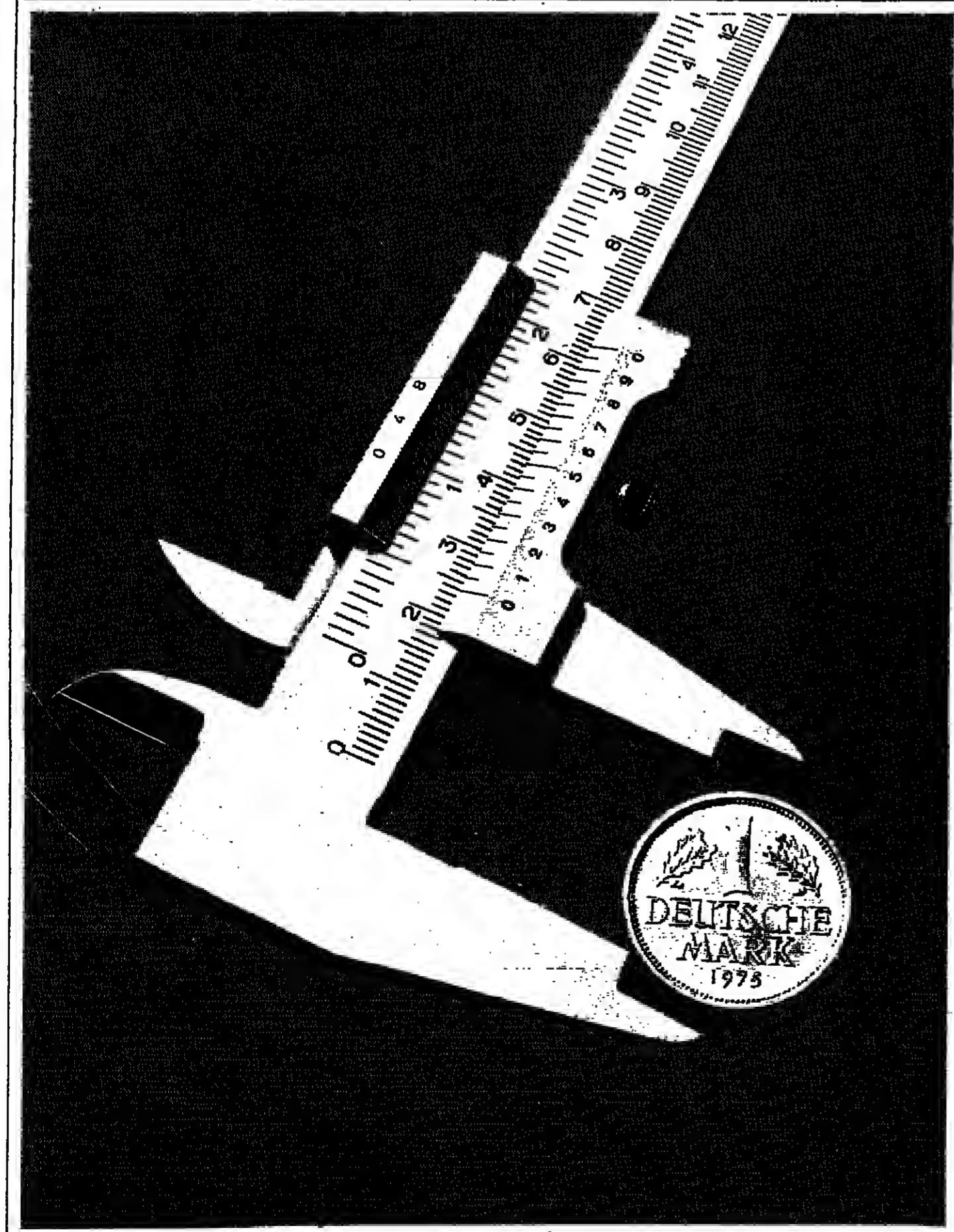
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Fixing West Europe's Mood

After the close popular vote that brought victory to the center-right in the recent legislative elections in France, it was assumed that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would make strong overtures to the Socialists. This might antagonize the Gaullists led by Jacques Chirac, but it would presumably also appeal strongly to an economically distressed people.

The Elysee Palace was the site for a number of interviews with party chieftains, left, right and middle. But the President re-appointed Raymond Barre as Prime Minister, and Mr. Barre formed a Cabinet that bore a remarkable resemblance to that which France had before the elections. No dramatic changes in government leadership—but will there be changes in policy?

If the changes are made to influence the French Socialist party, they would, presumably, have to be quite drastic. Francois Mitterrand has led that party quite far to the left, far enough to bring back memories of Clement Attlee's "quiet revolution." But it would be possible for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Barre to move in a direction that might attract those Socialists who lean more toward the Callaghans and Schmidts of today's politics than toward the Attles of the past—and who are alienated by their party's off-again, on-again relationship with the Communists.

Again, this might drive the neo-Gaullists

into opposition, which would make it difficult to maintain a functioning Cabinet. But it might well fix the mood of an increasingly troubled Western Europe.

The strike called by the European Trade Union Confederation had most effect in Spain, Italy, Greece and Belgium. But its cause—the unemployment that has its roots in the industrialized nations' stagflation—is common to many nations, including France. And reactions against that continuing problem are inevitable. One of them was the narrow margin of popular votes by which the center-right won; another might well be union frictions with management and the government. After all, the events of May, 1968, in which a university uproar grew into a major crisis, afflicted France only 10 years ago—when prospects were the rule in the industrialized states.

So the French balancing act—which has parallels in nearly every state of similar economic development—may well involve some bending toward the left; some effort to make the prevalent austerity become, or at least seem to be, more constructive in tackling the problem of unemployment while still holding down on inflation. If so, President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Barre will be watched with interest by their neighbors in the Common Market—and their friends across the sea.

Fumbling the Neutron Bomb

Few episodes in the 15 months of the Carter administration have been more disturbing than its handling of the "neutron bomb." To be fair to the President, he never fully embraced the new weapon, a replacement head for NATO nuclear artillery shells. He has always maintained that more study was needed. But since last summer, when he first requested funds from Congress for its production, he has encouraged his administration to work toward getting other members of NATO to agree to its deployment as a deterrent against Soviet tanks. Now, however, on the eve of a formal NATO decision, he is reported to be on the brink of canceling the weapon without consulting the allies or asking any concession from Moscow.

Why has the President retreated so precipitously? His own senior colleagues have not changed their minds; reportedly they remain convinced that NATO needs the weapon. Nor are mixed European reactions likely to have been decisive. The best explanation may be that Mr. Carter has never reconciled himself to the cumbersome policy process. He may regard decisions as still open when others see them as closed. In the absence of any presidential go-slow signs, they have taken the ball and run with it. Mr. Carter may never have grasped just how much momentum he had, perhaps unwittingly, imparted to the project and how difficult it now is to turn that momentum aside. But if he persists in trying to do so, he will have succeeded only in losing every benefit the neutron weapon might provide, at great diplomatic cost.

The benefits lost:

•For all the lurid talk about destroying people but not property, neutron warheads are likely to be highly effective against an attack by a massed tank formation. Their intense radiation would penetrate armor that might resist blast. At the same time, because their own blast would be limited and their radiation short-lived, defending forces could move in quickly behind them and surrounding areas would be less affected than they would be by other nuclear weapons.

•Neutron weapons are a good bargaining chip in arms negotiations with Moscow. They are defensive weapons of relatively little value to the Warsaw Pact, whose strategy is to attack. Thus Moscow should offer real concessions—a pullback of some of its tank divisions or the removal of some of its missiles aimed at Western Europe—in exchange for Western nondeployment.

International Opinion

A More Effective Deterrent

There is confusion about the merits or demerits of NATO adopting the neutron bomb. The issue is clouded by a vigorous Russian propaganda campaign, by apparent indecision in Washington and by nuclear disarmament and pacifist arguments. West Germany, one of the countries which would be most affected, is in favor of its deployment. Mr. Callaghan's comment in the House of Commons Tuesday seemed to be weighted slightly more against it than his earlier, more robust, statement, in which he pointed out that it was less harmful than the Soviet SS-20 missile.

The weapon would be deployed as a 9-inch shell or as a warhead to the Lance missile.

The costs incurred:

•NATO defenses will be made to appear weak. The United States has argued that neutron warheads are needed to compensate for NATO's marked tank inferiority. The inferiority remains, and there is no realistic prospect that NATO governments will spend the money to right the imbalance.

•The United States would appear to give way to pressure from Moscow and to have gained nothing in return.

•The propaganda costs are sunk: even if neutron warheads are never produced, the United States will remain the nation that wanted to deploy what much of the world's media, abetted by skillful Soviet propaganda, have labeled as the horror weapon of the decade. No matter that this description is wildly misleading.

•Most important, some of our NATO allies would be left dangling at the end of a very long limb. They will already have paid a domestic political cost by agreeing to deploy a weapon which their opponents have characterized as horrible. Now they would be forced to pay a second price, being made to look foolish.

This will be especially true for the West Germans, on whose territory the neutron weapons would be used to half Warsaw Pact tanks. The governing Social Democrats have always contained strong currents opposed to all nuclear weapons. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has staunchly resisted them, would now find himself deserted by Mr. Carter.

The President may well underestimate just how much he has strained relations with West Germany. Since he took office, Washington has seemed to nag at Bonn—over its proposed sale of a nuclear reprocessing plant to Brazil, over its alleged failure to contribute enough to reinvigorating the Western economy, over Western strategies for dealing with the Soviet Union and over the neutron warhead, too. The German decision to go forward with deploying the weapon was not taken lightly.

Mr. Carter has promised a full statement on the neutron bomb. Whatever he decides now, some scars will remain. But by agreeing to go forward with its production and deployment—unless Moscow offers some significant concessions in exchange—he can still repair much of the damage that has been done.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fifty Years Ago

April 7, 1928

PARIS—A sheik in spite of himself. That is Adolphe Menjou, one of America's favorite movie stars who arrived in Paris yesterday afternoon in search of that unique spring feeling called Romance that he believes can be found only in Paris at Easter time. Adolphe Menjou, with his fiancee, Miss Kathryn Carver, made the trip over on the Majestic for the purpose of being married in Paris on May 10, as soon as her divorce becomes final.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 7, 1903

LONDON—Within the last few days, the "Daily Telegraph" says, several mysterious acts of vandalism have been committed at Windsor Castle by some unknown person. About a week ago, two portraits of Royal personages of the Georgian period in the private portion of the palace were found in a mutilated condition, having been slashed across with a knife; since then, another painting has been slashed across in a deliberate manner, also with a knife.



Connection? What connection?

Principles and Halls of Ivory

By David M. Sloan

WASHINGTON—What do the regimes of Ferdinand Marcos, Moammer Qaddafi, and Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and the Shah of Iran, have in common?

In addition to symbolizing authoritarian rule and systematic human-rights violations, each has received substantial endowment funds to U.S. universities.

While Americans have long contributed to education abroad through foreign-assistance programs, the funding of U.S. higher education by Third World regimes is a new phenomenon. An influx of foreign students to U.S. universities traditionally has characterized the link between the United States educational system and developing countries. More recently, however, this relationship has, in certain instances, assumed a character that is clearly more political than educational.

In essence, several controversial foreign governments are seeking to buy international legitimacy through gifts to U.S. universities.

It is clear that the attempts of Mr. Marcos, Mr. Qaddafi and the Shah to cleanse their images have not been wholly successful. But this holds little consolation. The issue remains that U.S. universities are embracing suspect money with open arms and clear consciousness. University administrators, eager to supplant dwindling foundation and federal funding, have judged potential contributions by their size, regardless of source.

One of the latest public-relations initiatives of this kind involves a \$1.5-million grant from the family of Ferdinand Marcos to Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy.

Since declaring martial law in 1972, Mr. Marcos has attempted to deflect criticism of his regime and understandably concerned about U.S. perception of his rule: United States underwriting of his government now reaches \$125 million a year. Besides endowing a chair in his own name, Mr. Marcos recently hired a New York public-relations firm to polish his image.

Comparisons

The Tufts president, Jean Mayer, says his acceptance of the Marcos chair is entirely appropriate because Tufts will control the endowment's use. Mr. Mayer asserts that Mr. Marcos, when viewed with other world leaders, is not all that bad and that Mr. Marcos must be viewed as a "perver" of long-standing U.S. involvement in the Philippines.

Compared to Mr. Mayer, Dean Peter Krogh of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service has had an easy time justifying his welcome \$750,000 from the Libyan government. Although student and faculty protest followed the Marcos grant, there has been little reaction to the Libyan endowment—save a lone outcry by humorist Art Buchwald.

In response to Mr. Krogh's statement that "one cannot freeze out a country because their ideology differs from ours," Mr. Buchwald cited Libya's unashamed support of international terrorism and suggested that Mr. Krogh pursue an "Idi Amin Chair in Genocide, the Premier Vorster South African Chair of Apartheid, and a Brezhnev Studies Program in Human Rights."

Not surprisingly, Georgetown and Libya's bill the contribution differently—as an attempt to improve understanding between the American and Arab peoples. Unanswered is the question whether this cross-cultural communication will explain Mr. Qaddafi's continuing aid and comfort to groups bent on Israel's annihilation.

Never to be outdone, the Shah

has also actively sought to buy immunity from international criticism. Princeton, the University of Southern California and, most recently, the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota have seen fit to accept money from a country where 70 per cent of the population is illiterate. For its Humphrey tribute, Iran is sending \$250,000—a gift that commented one former Capitol Hill staffer, would have "genuinely embarrassed" the late late senator.

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Choice

Are our universities in such desperate straits? It seems equally clear that the recipients of these suspect monies are not, in fact, those schools most financially pressed. Because a gift is offered, a university need not accept it. Even so-called beggars can be choosers.

Mr. Mayer says that he has "drawn the line" and refused gift offers. He turned down a South Korean advance ("because they're in the business of buying Americans") and says that he would not have taken Libyan money. But, to use his own criterion, is South Korea any less an American product gone bad than the Philippines? Is Mr. Qaddafi really any "worse" than Mr. Marcos?

Defending acceptance of the Marcos gift, the chairman of the Tufts trustees, Allan D. Callow, has declared that "Tufts has 'bought' nothing except an opportunity." This raises an important point for all schools faced with like situations: What exactly does "opportunity" signify for the donor? The foreign end of the *quid pro quo* is crucial here. For some, "opportunity" promises stronger ties between foreign na-

tions and the United States. For others, however, such opportunities serve as convenient vehicles for some of the world's most reprehensible dictators to attempt to legitimize their rules.

David M. Sloan, a 1976 graduate of Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, writes on international topics. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

ditions has just been made by President Carter. People around the world have just begun to realize the potential consequences of the new act.

The Europeans have reacted rather mildly until now, although a certain malaise is becoming evident in the Western capitals; a malaise which may flare up quite soon, possibly at the Copenhagen summit this week. The members of the European community will have to meet the criteria of the new U.S. legislation and this will require some negotiations and a certain amount of goodwill on their part. But this is not the main difficulty; the export provisions of the act are, to a large extent, a continuation of existing policy.

Difficulty will arise from actions that would trigger a U.S. suspension of nuclear export. In particular, some provisions of the act may be interpreted as threatening any nation exporting a reprocessing facility to a non-nuclear state under its exclusive sovereign control with such a cutoff.

This is precisely the case of West Germany and France.

Brazil and Pakistan want plutonium plants and they have signed contracts with Bonn and Paris. But they refuse to submit their nuclear activities to international control. Brazil is not a signatory to the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty and Pakistan has signed, but not ratified, that treaty.

Truth of Racism In South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—As President Carter signaled during his African visit, U.S. policy toward South Africa is at a highly sensitive stage. U.S. public opinion is being pressed from both sides. Yet relatively few Americans have any real conception of South Africa or of the unique racial system that makes it an issue.

An extraordinary television film provides the chance to see South Africa as it is. "The Search for Sandra Laing," the film was made originally by ATV, a British commercial company, and was shown in Britain last fall. In this country, it is one program in a public television series produced by WGBH, Boston. Sandra Laing was born 22 years ago to a staunch Afrikaner family: Abraham and Sannie Laing, white storekeepers in a remote rural area. At the age of 7 she was sent away to a boarding school and school in the town of Piet Retief—a education for white children in the strict Afrikaner tradition, with seven periods of religious worship every day.

The film shows a recent class in "geography" at the Piet Retief School, learning exactly the same lesson, from the same text, that Sandra Laing learned years before. It is a lesson about race. The teacher speaks in Afrikaans, her words translated for the film.

"What does our skin look like? What color is it? A light skin. And our eyes? What are they like? We have light eyes. What are our lips like, our white lips? Yes, they're not so thick, are they?"

"And now the black people...their hair is kinky. And their noses? Flat. What are their mouths like? Their lips? Thick lips. Where do these black people work? On the farm. What do they plant? Mealies. With their animals, yes."

Colored Look

But Sandra Laing, the daughter of Afrikaners, had the features of what South Africa calls a colored person: light brown skin, a broadened nose and so on. Because of the way she looked, parents and teachers asked the school committee to expel Sandra Laing. The committee referred her case to the Department of the Interior. After due consideration, it declared her colored. Three years after she entered the school, Sandra was expelled.

At the time, 12 years ago, the story of Sandra Laing caused a fuss. The South African government changed the law to require that children be put in the same racial class as their parents.

Nonproliferation—Will Life Mimic Art?

By Enrico Jaccia

ROME (IHT)—Moviegoers in the United States and Europe soon will be seeing Menahem Golan's latest production.

A completely imaginary story, yet based on a true event: the diversion of a cargo of uranium bound for Italy that disappeared on the high seas in 1968. Director Golan follows the story line worked out by two Israeli journalists who claim, in a newly published book, that the ship was assaulted by Israeli commandos and diverted to Israel, making that nation the world's sixth nuclear power.

Writers and producers usually do whatever they think will help sell their products. But in this case, the matter is of serious concern for the world. President Carter last month signed into law the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, which has been defined by his aides as "most significant" and by many European governments as "very disturbing."

To be sure, the Israeli government will issue a new firm denial: Israel does not have the uranium. Israel does not possess atomic weapons.

But is this enough? Where was the shipment finally unloaded? Ten years after that incident there is no answer still from the governments concerned. And this means a serious blow to the efforts of those who want to rally world opinion against the spread of nuclear military capacity.

A new, consistent effort in this

direction has just been made by President Carter. People around the world have just begun to realize the potential consequences of the new act.

The Europeans have reacted rather mildly until now, although a certain malaise is becoming evident in the Western capitals; a malaise which may flare up quite soon, possibly at the Copenhagen summit this week. The members of the European community will have to meet the criteria of the new U.S. legislation and this will require some negotiations and a certain amount of goodwill on their part. But this is not the main difficulty; the export provisions of the act are, to a large extent, a continuation of existing policy.

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Theater in Paris

Great Moliere in Imaginative Revival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, April 6 (IHT)—"Les Femmes Savantes," now being revived with Jean-Paul Rousillon's direction at the Comédie Française, is believed to be Moliere's finest play—with the Himalayan exception of "Tartuffe." It is certainly one of his most spacious and full-blooded comedies, containing a whole gallery of superb portraits.

Under constant pressure from the court and public, Moliere, in composing farces, borrowed freely from stock sources. The plot of "Les Fourberies de Scapin" is of Latin origin and that of "L'Étourdi" is from the Italian. They were, in a sense, rapid jobs of tailoring, quickly executed to meet the popular demand. "Les Femmes Savantes" took longer to complete and its author seems to have let it ripen before exposing it. A five-act comedy in verse, it was first performed at the Palais-Royal in March, 1672, less than a year before his death, his next-to-last play.

The exposition here revolves about Chrysale, a weak-willed

bourgeois, and his family. His domineering wife and two daughters affect learning in snobbish imitation of the court ladies. When the youngest, less given to study, is courted by an acceptable young man, but one who falls beneath her mother's bogus intellectual standards, Chrysale musters up sufficient courage to oppose his wife's decision, though he must resort to trickery.

He feigns bankruptcy, which drives off a rival suitor. This prelude of financial disaster—ironically revealing the money-power—was adopted three centuries later by Clare Kramer as the basis for her American hit, "A Successful Calamity." Effective theatrical devices never die; they just fade into other plays.

Catharine-Vultures

The slender story, however, is but a means for a large portrait of middle-class French society under Louis XIV, in which types, attitudes and ideas serve for the comedy of character. The mockery of culture-vultures from "Les Précieuses Ridicules" is repeated, as is the candid criticism of paup

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 6 (IHT)—This is how The New York Times critic rates new plays and films:

Films

"The Amsterdam Kill," directed by Robert Clouse, is about a drug-smuggling ring in Amsterdam with a U.S. narcotics agent as the apparent kingpin. Janet Maslin says, "It has all the weariness of a genre movie but none of the comfortable familiarity." Robert Mitchum plays "a good cop who's been disgraced," but he "manages to lend unexpected weight and dignity to moments of no consequence at all." Maslin says, "The film's only selling point is the abundance of fresh flowers that begin to figure in the drug-smuggling plot during the last half hour."

"September 30, 1955" is "funny, solemn and dead-on-accurate," according to Vincent Canby. Directed by James Bridges, it is about what happened on that day in a small Arkansas town when the locals found out that James Dean had been killed. It stars Richard Thomas as Jimmy J., who "goes to pieces in the last moment of life."

Plays

"A History of the American Film," by Christopher Durang, "wobbles and squeals through some 60 years of American movies. Sometimes it stalls or bogs down, but it always gets going again," Richard Eder says. It is "virtually pure clowning." The principal actors each play a variety of characters in a parody of four different types. Gary Bax is the Bogart type, Brent Spiner is Fondatewart, April Shawhan is Hollywood's innocent and Swoosie Kurtz is the "jokey best friend who never gets her man." Eder calls all the performances "first rate," but Miss Shawhan and Miss Kurtz "go beyond parody to dazzling comic creation."

* * *

Racine fares less well at Le Petit Orsay, where "Esther" has been staged in a distracting manner.

It was Madame de Maintenon



An engraving of a production of "Les Femmes Savantes."

who drew Racine out of his 12-year retirement in 1689 when she asked him to write a moral or historical poem, from which love must be excluded, to be performed by the pupils of Saint-Cyr school, which she had founded for the daughters of the impoverished nobility.

The obedient dramatist complied and after consulting the Bible retold in play form the sto-

Gutenberg Bible
In N.Y. Auction

New York, April 6 (AP)—A 500-year-old Gutenberg Bible has been placed on exhibition at Christie's New York saloon, where it is due for sale at auction tomorrow.

The three-day exhibit of the Bible, the first complete Gutenberg to be offered at public auction in more than 50 years, drew few admirers when its doors opened. "But we have had lots of queries," said Stephen Massey, a Christie's executive. "We don't know who will bid or how much the final price will be. A less complete copy, missing four leaves, was sold for \$1.8 million just 10 days ago," he added.

ry of Esther's intervention to save the captive Israelites from massacre at the hands of the conniving Aman. Though of minor stature when compared to the author's mighty tragedies, the text betrayed no decline in his literary skill. It is a masterpiece of lyric fluidity.

Jacques Baillon, its present director, has sought to extend it as a modern social message. The setting in the Petit Orsay saloon is a Prague cellar in 1938, the temporary refuge of six Jewish women hounded by the invading Nazis. In an effort to forget their peril for an hour and to bolster their morale, they act out Racine's play of Israel's triumph over persecution.

Racine himself staged the initial presentation at Saint-Cyr, in which several of the schoolgirls company undertook the masculine roles. Baillon's more limited cast must play double parts. Madeleine Vines as Esther has an eloquent delivery, Cleo Athanassios has sinister authority as the evil Aman and the famous choruses are movingly rendered.

But the directorial scheme of making two plays of one adds nothing to the classic. The original is only confused by such well-intentioned revisions.

By Linda Mathews
HONG KONG—A retired

schoolteacher from California, recently walked unannounced into the Hong Kong branch of China's official travel service and inquired tentatively about visiting the mainland.

"Would you like to leave tomorrow or next week?" the smiling Communist travel agent asked.

The teacher, who signed up immediately for a four-day, \$165 package tour of Canton, was astonished that such a trip could be arranged on the spur of the moment. But, as thousands of foreign tourists have discovered in the past month, traveling to once-forbidden China has become almost as easy as buying a suit from a Hong Kong tailor.

China's new leaders, eager for tourist dollars that will help expand their buying power abroad, have in recent weeks thrown open

Package Deals From Hong Kong

Bamboo Curtain Parts for Tourists

their doors to foreign travelers, including Americans, on an unprecedented scale.

Reserved for VIPs

Even after the Ping-Pong diplomacy of the early 1970s made American travel to China theoretically possible, only a handful of Americans managed to wheedle visas from Peking. And these were mostly influential visitors—congressmen on junkets, VIP delegations of scientists and selected business men with whom the Chinese wanted to curry favor for one reason or another. For ordinary tourists, motivated only by curiosity about an unknown part of the world, the Bamboo Curtain still prevailed.

But no longer. Tourist visas to China are now often available in this British colony on two to three day's notice.

For the first time, the local c ice of China Travel Service began to offer weekend tours Canton, the port city 90 mi across the border, to local residents and to overseas visitors passing through Hong Kong. Tours, which leave every Saturday morning, have yet to be fully booked.

Longer but less frequent trips to Peking, Shanghai and scenic spots such as Kweilin and Hangchow are also available ordinary tourists through specially designated private travel agents here, in Europe and the United States.

As an American agent who has spent years vainly trying to seek Chinese visas for clients observes: "The usual 'no' I'd come to expect from the Chinese is starting to come out 'yes'."

—Los Angeles Times

Who flies 747s
to all these US
cities?

Boston

Detroit

Honolulu

New York

San Francisco

Seattle

Washington

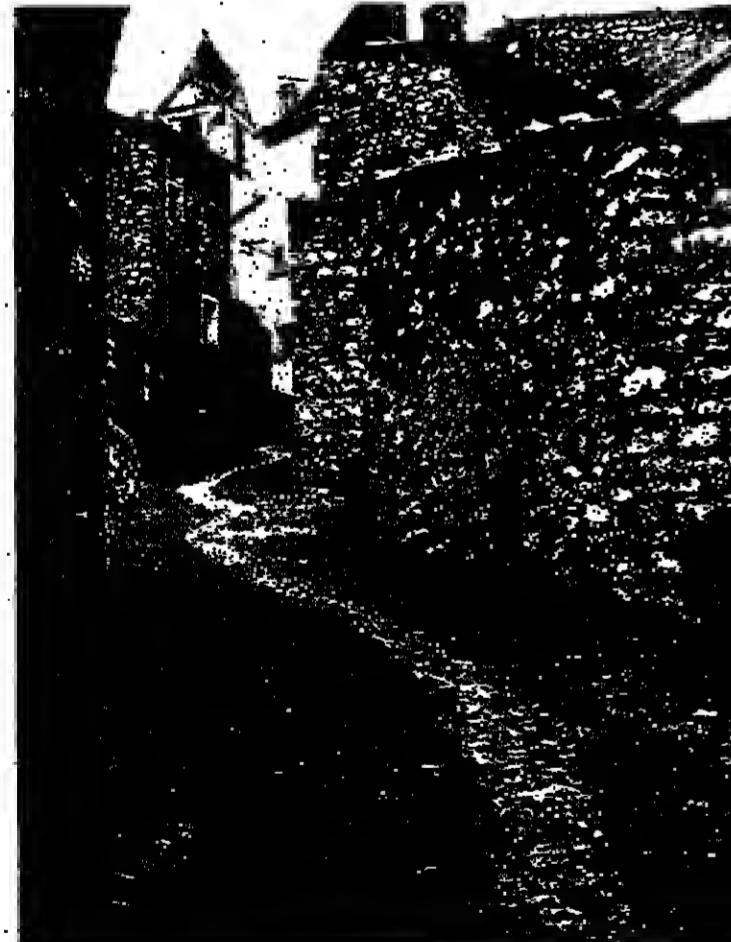
With more 747s than any other airline we fly you by 747 to all these US cities. So you enjoy more head room, leg room and space to walk about in. Plus eight music channels, two films to choose from, three different menus in Economy Class and the only 747 First Class upstairs dining room. (Be sure to book your table when you reserve your seat.)

PAN AM

Pan Am's People



Their experience makes the difference

Italian cars drive
Italian roads are
so well because
so difficult.

If you want to see how well your car performs, visit Italy.

Because only 5,500 out of 291,000 kilometres of our roads are autostrade. So much of the driving in Italy is over difficult roads.

In fact, Italy is 1/3 mountains, more than any other car-producing nation in Europe.

And, because of this, Italian cars have to be able to steer, brake, accelerate,

and feel the road better than other kinds of cars.

And the automobile makers of Italy have concentrated on performance for so long now that there's such a thing as a car having an "Italian feel."

And this is particularly true of Fiats.

At Fiat, every car we make has to have this "feel" or it doesn't get made.

We test drive each of our

prototypes for hundreds of thousands of kilometres on test roads and real roads like the ones you see here.

And our test drivers and engineers fine-tune each prototype until it meets our specifications.

And until it can handle our roads.

And if a car can handle our roads, it can handle practically any country's roads in the world.

As the French say, "Ce qui peut le

plus peut le moins." (That which can do a lot can also do a little.)



FIAT

Fiat Settore Automobili, Torino

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1978

FINANCE

Eastern Buys 23 Airbus A300s

Includes Option On 34 More Jets

From Wire Dispatches
MIAMI, April 6—In a major breakthrough for the European aircraft industry, Eastern Airlines today signed a contract with Airbus Industrie for 23 of the A300-BS wide-bodied ships for \$778 million.

The contract also includes options on 25 of the smaller, 200-seat, A300-B10 model that Airbus has under consideration, plus nine additional 244-seat versions of the A300.

Eastern said the transaction will require some adjustments to the company's loan agreements and consent by its lenders. Of the total cost, \$552 million will be financed externally.

Under terms of the agreement, Eastern will retain on a long-term lease the four aircraft it has been evaluating in scheduled service.

Bayer Pre-Tax Net Falls Bowater Profit Up 54.8%

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, April 6 (AP-DJ)—Bayer world group's pre-tax profit tumbled 15.6 percent to 1.1 billion Deutsche marks in 1977 from 1.3 billion DM the previous year, the company said today in a preliminary report.

Group turnover rose 2.4 percent to 21.4 billion DM from 20.9 billion.

Parent company pre-tax profit was off 13.5 percent at 750 million DM from 867 million while turnover fell 2 percent to 9.9 billion DM.

The company gave no forecast for its dividend, but chairman Herbert Gruenwald said in November the lower earnings would probably indicate a lower payout. In 1976, Bayer paid dividends of 8 DM a share.

Bayer said that "business in the fourth quarter stagnated at a low level." While prices on the domestic market remained relatively stable, the mark's rise forced cuts in export prices, it added.

For 1977, parent-company exports totaled 57.5 percent of turnover compared with 58.5 percent in 1976.

Growth Slowdown Expected by Midyear

U.S. Seen Heading for a Recession

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP-DJ)—A growing number of economists expect U.S. economic growth to slow sometime around late summer, and some businessmen are even predicting a short-lived recession will take hold near the end of 1978.

Milton Friedman, for example, believes that even though the U.S. economy seems likely to remain strong for some months, what happens after that "depends on what kind of federal policy is followed from here on out. We've had a distinct slowdown in the rate of money-supply growth. If that continues, it portends a recession by late this year or early in 1979."

"If you seek to avoid an early recession by speeding up monetary growth, you're heading into double-digit inflation, and sooner or later you're going to have to do something to stop it. Whatever you do will produce a more severe recession later on."

Analysts believe that the inflation-adjusted gross national product grew at an annual rate of about 2 percent or less in the first quarter, down from the 3.8-percent rise in last year's fourth quarter. And they look for growth to move up to about 5 percent or so in the second and third quarters.

But there is widespread agreement that a slowdown will begin in late summer. And like Mr. Friedman, many analysts think such a decline in business activity can be postponed, but only at the cost of increased inflation.

Many analysts also share Mr. Friedman's concern about monetary policy. Lacy Hunt, senior vice-president of Fidelity Bank, is convinced that the Federal Reserve, under chairman William Miller, will pursue a stimulative policy, permitting a rapid growth of the money supply.

But Allan Meltzer, a Carnegie-Mellon University economist, says: "It's a lot easier to predict the results of Federal Reserve policies than it is to predict what

those policies are going to be." Even after money-supply figures were revised upward last month, they still showed that growth had been slowing since last fall. Since early this year, the narrowly-defined money supply has grown only minimally.

Under the direction of Arthur Burns, the Fed had argued that too-rapid expansion of the money supply would lead to accelerating inflation. Through most of last year, though, money expansion was consistently overshooting the Fed's targets.

Since Mr. Miller took over the Fed, he has been sounding much like Mr. Burns. Late last month, for instance, he warned that continued high inflation rates would force the Fed to tighten monetary policy even more. That leads some economists to worry about a Fed-induced recession.

"A recession is likely," says Citibank economist Peter Crawford, "only if we get a sustained surge of inflation, leading the government to adopt tighter monetary and fiscal policies later on."

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The current account—comprising trade services and transfers—showed a preliminary surplus of 497 million DM in February, compared with a revised deficit of 358 million DM in January, and a surplus of 343 million DM in February 1977.

The Bundesbank noted that its intervention on the foreign exchange market to calm chaotic conditions was heavy during the month, totaling about 2.3 billion DM. It said that conditions were much calmer during March and intervention was significantly lighter. Net foreign assets of the central bank grew by only about 500 million in March, it said.

For the first two months of the year, the payments surplus totals 4,031 billion DM against a deficit of 123 million DM in the year-earlier period. The current account is in surplus by 139 million DM compared with a surplus of 80 million DM a year ago.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dresdner to Cut Dividend

Dresdner Bank will ask shareholders to approve a cut in the 1977 dividend to 9 Deutsche marks per share from 10 DM paid in 1976. The bank indicated that net profit for the year fell to about 203 million DM from 218 million DM in 1976. The bank notes that domestic shareholders will receive a total payout of 14.06 DM as a result of corporate tax reforms allowing a tax credit on dividends.

U.K. Wins Saudi Contract

Britain's state-owned Cable & Wireless Co. has won a \$400-million contract to supply a complete telecommunications system for Saudi Arabia's National Guard, which operates mainly as an internal security force and protects Saudi Arabia's oilfields. The firm will be responsible for the

design, implementation, installation, operation and maintenance of the system. The company will act as contractor for the British Defense Ministry on the five-year project.

Toshiba Sees Pretax Net Up 20%

Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) expects a 20-percent gain in profits before taxes and special items in the second-half ended last month. This would put the figure at over 13 billion yen (about \$14 million) compared to 10.8 billion yen in the first half. Sales in the latest period are expected to rise more than 8 percent to 550 billion yen. Orders in the second half, at 587 billion yen, were little changed from the 585 billion of the first half. However, exports fell to about 15 billion yen from 127 billion in the first six months due to the appreciation of the yen.

Ruling Favors General Motors

DETROIT, April 6 (UPI)—General Motors Corp. yesterday won a legal battle with the Internal Revenue Service over a federal grand jury investigation of the world's largest automaker for alleged income tax fraud.

In a 2-to-1 decision, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati agreed with GM that the IRS improperly assigned one of its own attorneys to direct the grand jury probe in Detroit and ordered the pending investigation halted.



U.S. officials weighing gold.

U.S. Eyeing Gold Sales To Aid Sagging Dollar

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT)—The Carter administration is considering a plan to help the dollar by selling relatively small amounts of gold at regular intervals from its 277-million-ounce stockpile, Treasury officials said yesterday.

While insisting that no final decisions had been taken, officials reported that roughly 300,000 to 400,000 ounces might be sold at auction, perhaps as often as once a month. At present prices of about \$180 an ounce, the yield would be somewhere between \$54 million and \$72 million.

The sales would be in response to urgings that the United States use its reserves to soak up extra dollars abroad—an estimated half-trillion—and thus prop up their value in the currency markets.

Former Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns has joined those seeking an auction, contending that this and other bridging measures such as sales of bonds in foreign currency denominations are necessary until new energy, anti-inflation and tax policies take effect.

The Treasury, cool to sales of bonds denominated in foreign currencies, says officially its gold policy "continues to be to sell gold from time to time, although no decision has yet been made on the timing of a future sale."

After a meeting with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Anthony Solomon told reporters no special sale was scheduled "right now." He said, however, that the policy of sales from time to time continues.

One of the major problems, according to monetary analysts, is psychological—that the United States does not want to be seen dealing from weakness. Some officials reported the United States was ready to sell gold earlier this year had it not been for the French elections.

There have been two earlier Surplus Widens In Month, Says Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, April 6 (AP-DJ)—West Germany posted a preliminary overall balance-of-payments surplus of 2,259 billion Deutsche marks in February, up from 1,772 billion DM in January and 269 million DM in the year-ago month, the Bundesbank reported today.

The current account—comprising trade services and transfers—showed a preliminary surplus of 497 million DM in February, compared with a revised deficit of 358 million DM in January, and a surplus of 343 million DM in February 1977.

The Bundesbank noted that its intervention on the foreign exchange market to calm chaotic conditions was heavy during the month, totaling about 2.3 billion DM. It said that conditions were much calmer during March and intervention was significantly lighter. Net foreign assets of the central bank grew by only about 500 million in March, it said.

For the first two months of the year, the payments surplus totals 4,031 billion DM against a deficit of 123 million DM in the year-earlier period. The current account is in surplus by 139 million DM compared with a surplus of 80 million DM a year ago.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

Inflation at Plateau, U.S. Says

Finished Goods Prices Rise .6%

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 6—The underlying rate of inflation "seems hopelessly stuck within the range of 6 to 7 percent," the U.S. Council on Wage and Price Stability said today. Moreover, "even a forecast of 6-to-7 percent inflation is in jeopardy" if national goals for reducing unemployment are combined with the potential for unexpected factors that could increase prices.

Underlining the council's warning, the Labor Department announced that wholesale prices of finished goods rose 0.6 percent last month, or 7.2 percent annually, seasonally adjusted. Although a more moderate rise than the 1.1 percent in the previous month, prices rose 0.6 percent in January, November, and October, and 0.5 percent in December.

The council said in its special report on inflation that "the risks of higher future inflation are far greater than the possibility of deceleration. It has in fact been painfully evident that what had been a deceleration in the rate of inflation has now become a plateau."

There is still wide disagreement over the effectiveness of future sales. Robert Roosa, a senior Treasury official in the Kennedy administration and now a partner at Brown Brothers Harriman, says gold sales now would be "a mistake."

"In this kind of world I think we should retain our ultimate assets," he said. "It's the storm cellar we should retain in case the system breaks down."

Up 6.5% Last Year

Before seasonal adjustment, the wholesale price index for finished goods increased 0.4 percent to 189 percent of the 1967 average, up 6.5 percent over the past 12 months.

A moderate rise in food prices helped hold down the March index. The consumer foods portion of the index rose only 0.8 percent compared to a 2.9-percent increase in February.

"The slowdown was partly caused by an improvement in supplies of some items that had been limited earlier by severe winter weather," the department said.

The only IMF gold sale will be held May 3.

IMF Sells Gold

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP-DJ)—The International Monetary Fund sold 524,800 ounces of gold yesterday at prices ranging from \$177.61 to \$180.26 an ounce. The average price was \$177.92 an ounce.

The sale will generate approximately \$70.6 million in proceeds for its special trust fund, used for low-interest loans to developing nations.

After this sale, the total in the trust fund will be about \$1.25 billion.

The old wholesale price index, no longer officially used by the

loss of about \$100 billion in output and 2.5 million jobs for each percentage-point reduction in the inflation rate.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Daniel Brill said it appears that the underlying rate of inflation has moved up to at least the 6.5-percent range as unemployment has dipped to 6 percent. This is not a viable relationship, he told a Conference Board meeting in San Francisco. "We cannot tolerate the waste of resources—not the social and economic tensions implied by a 6 percent level of unemployment. But neither can we succeed with programs to encourage fuller employment if high inflation persists or accelerates," he said.

Prices Hold Modest Gains In Active NYSE Trading

NEW YORK, April (IHT)—New York Stock Exchange prices, battling profit takers and a gloomy inflation appraisal, managed to hold on to modest gains today in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 763.86, up 0.78. The average was over a point lower at mid-day and up nearly three points in early trading.

Advances led declines 809 to 595. Volume totaled 27.36 million shares, up from 27.26 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was following through on yesterday's strong advance but was held back by inflation concerns.

President Carter said he would announce new steps to fight inflation next Tuesday.

Analysts also said cash-laden institutions were active buyers for the second consecutive session.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve Board announced the narrow money supply, M-1, rose \$600 million while the broader measure, M-2, rose \$400 million in the latest reporting week.

Kennecott Copper was active and up 5% to 27 1/2. Curtiss-Wright gained 3/4 to 21 1/2. Curtiss-Wright said yesterday if it gains by grain companies.



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Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but not enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

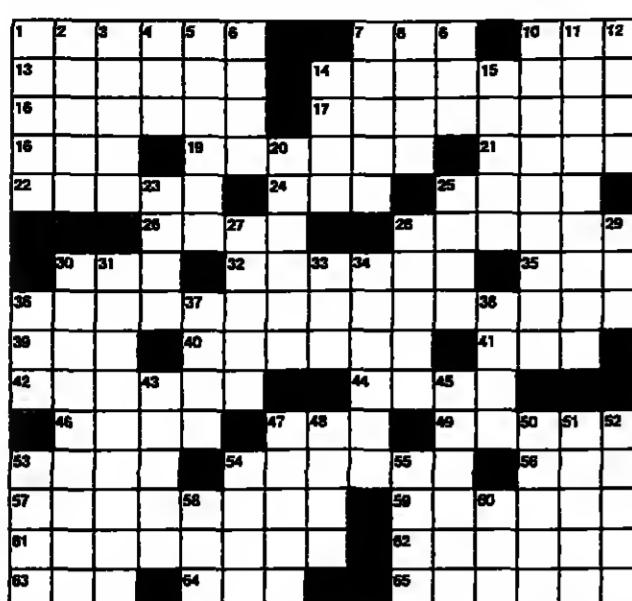
Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisinau, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., located at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris, offers clients a full range of international banking services.

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 6

Stocks and Divs. in 8	Close				Stocks and Divs. in 8	Close				Stocks and Divs. in 8	Close				Stocks and Divs. in 8	Close				Stocks and Divs. in 8	Close				Stocks and Divs. in 8	Close								
	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close				
AEP/10s	11	51	51	51	1/2	51	11	715	747	74	16	1/2	GRET/40	10	1	715	715	715	715	715	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	10	11	715	715	715	715	715
AAR/36	7	11	11	11	1/2	11	9	124	137	135	12	1/2	Guard/40	8	17	125	125	125	125	125	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715
AT&T	8	49	49	49	1/2	49	20	204	204	204	20	1/2	Landk/10	8	6	125	125	125	125	125	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715
AOL/20	10	11	11	11	1/2	11	202	202	202	202	1/2	LandTour/4	4	2	125	125	125	125	125	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B	6	57	57	57	1/2	57	21	21	21	21	1/2	LeeEnt/70	10	15	125	125	125	125	125	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/24	10	11	11	11	1/2	11	21	21	21	21	1/2	Leigh/40	10	15	125	125	125	125	125	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/25	6	57	57	57	1/2	57	21	21	21	21	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/26	8	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/27	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/28	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/29	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/30	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/31	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/32	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/33	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/34	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/35	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/36	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/37	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/38	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/39	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/40	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/41	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/42	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20	105	105	105	105	105	14	51	51	51	1/2	51	51	11	11	715	715	715	715	715	
AT&T/B/43	11	11	11	11	1/2	11	11	11	11	11	1/2	Leigh/70	13	20																				

CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

- Black Sea port
- Golf ball position
- Equip anew, as a machine shop
- Like some youths
- Perform, in charades
- Dirge, to a dollar
- Heel-and-(jogger's stride)
- Leningrad's Winter
- Thirst quenchers
- Journalist Pyle; 1900-45
- Wind dir.
- right with the world!
- Year of Guy Fawkes' Gunpowder Plot
- Argosies
- Parseghian Wrangle
- River to the Rhine
- Kennan and Harriman
- Fort near Monterey
- Trophy part
- Grant's adversary
- Roll garnish
- Dumbo feature
- Cicero's drink
- Rainbow or Third; Abbr.

DOWN

- "O Sole —"
- Golf ball position
- Equip anew, as a machine shop
- Like some youths
- Perform, in charades
- Dirge, to a dollar
- Heel-and-(jogger's stride)
- Leningrad's Winter
- Thirst quenchers
- Journalist Pyle; 1900-45
- Wind dir.
- right with the world!
- Year of Guy Fawkes' Gunpowder Plot
- Argosies
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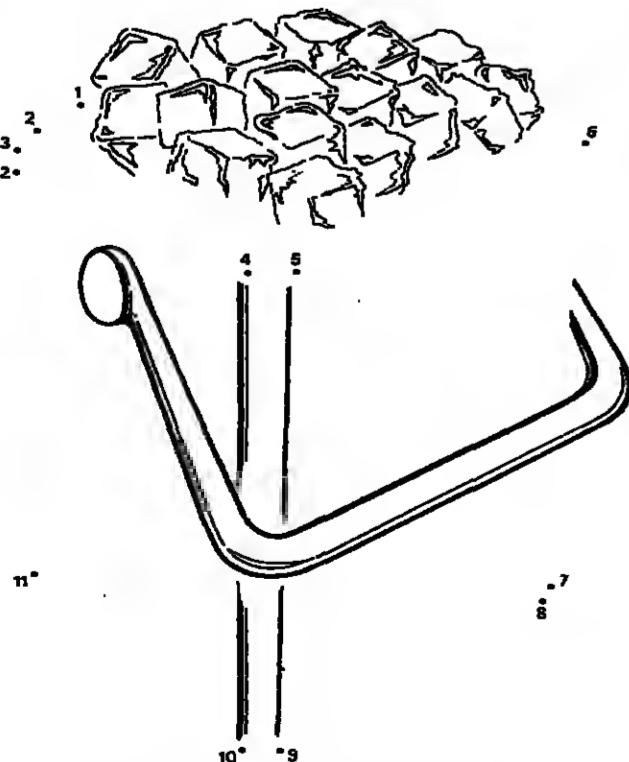
WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	14	57	clear	MAORID	12	54	overcast
AMSTERDAM	14	57	cloudy	MILAN	18	59	rain
ANKARA	17	52	overcast	MONTREAL	9	22	clear
ATHENS	17	52	overcast	MOSCOW	2	34	cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	overcast	MUNICH	5	41	cloudy
BELGRADE	10	59	overcast	NEW YORK	10	50	clear
BENIN	5	41	clear	NEPAL	15	59	cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	clear	OSLO	5	41	overcast
BUCHAREST	7	45	showers	PARIS	11	52	showers
BUDAPEST	16	61	cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	cloudy
CASABLANCA	4	37	cloudy	ROME	13	56	rain
COPENHAGEN	8	44	clear	STOCKHOLM	11	52	overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	8	44	clear	TENRAN	18	44	cloudy
DUBLIN	8	44	clear	TEL AVIV	21	70	clear
EDINBURGH	15	57	cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	showers
FLORENCE	8	44	clear	VIENNA	7	45	clear
FRANKFURT	8	44	clear	WARSAW	2	34	cloudy
GENEVA	2	34	cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	52	cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	showers	ZURICH	7	45	cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	44	cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	16	61	clear				
LISBON	16	61	clear				
LONDON	14	57	cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	cloudy				

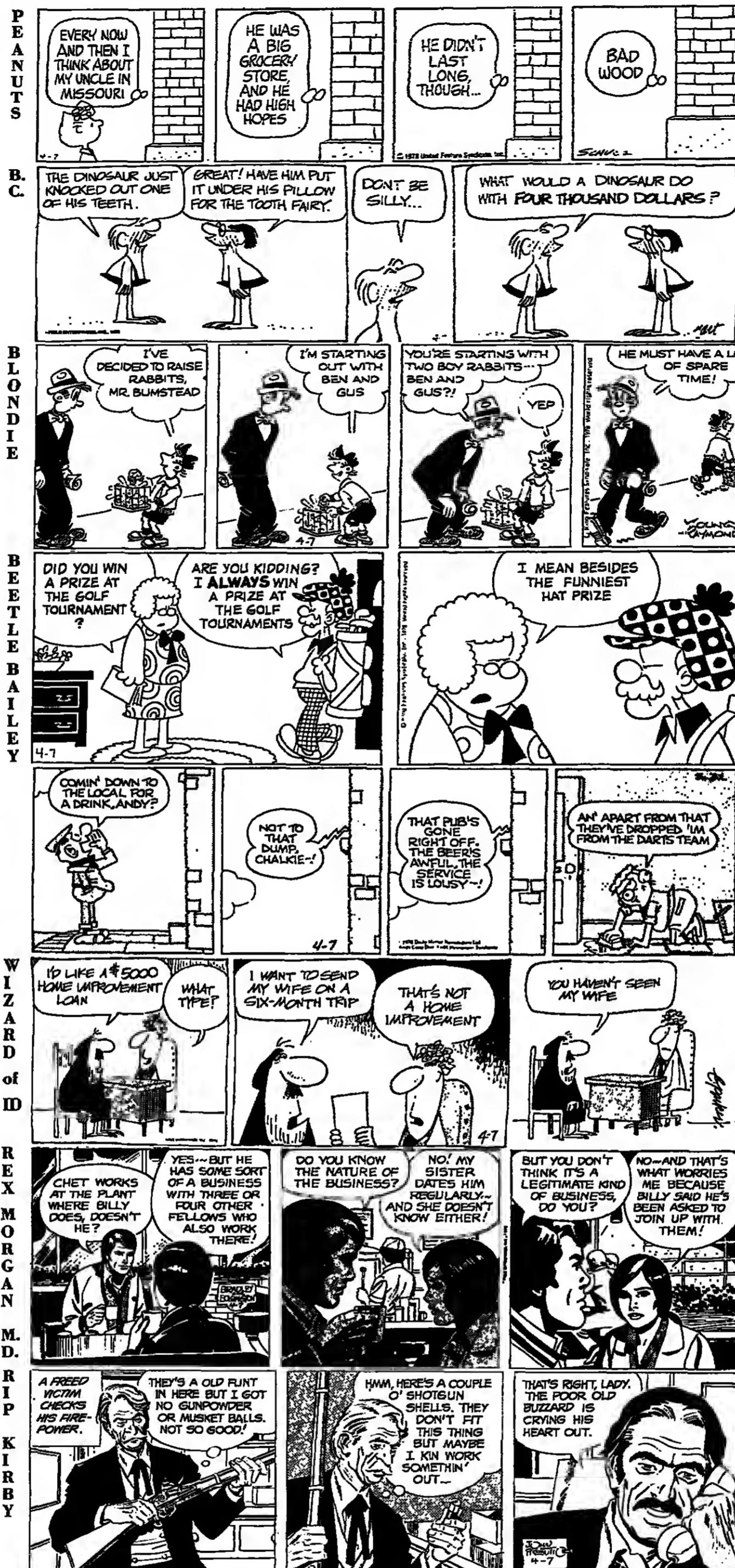
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

Johnnie Walker

&



The world's No. 1 Scotch whisky



Observer

Most Wanted

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Here is the latest Wanted list of the most despicable people in the United States today:

ELIZABETH (BETTY THE BREADBASKET) GOOLARIK—Wanted in 13 states on charges of being overweight in a public place, and 10 counts of failure to look like a boozie sack when dressed for dancing. Goolarik was last seen in Peru, Ind., washing down chicken tetrazzini, mashed potatoes, gravy, an ear of corn and a slice of pecan pie with a high-calorie cola drink. Goolarik is easily recognized by a coating of flesh, which she wears attached to her bone structure, and by her inability to swoon when the waiter suggests a chocolate parfait.

ERNEST (MISTER CLEAN) CLOXURY—A three-time loser, Cloxury has been convicted of sexual inhibition, repressing a minor and wearing pajamas in bed. He is wanted by sociologists in California and New York on charges of monogamous heterosexuality and hiding a copy of "Forever Amber" in the laundry hamper during visits from his grandmother.

ALPHONSE (WHEELS) CARAMBA—This insatiable gasoline guzzler strikes without warning, pulling his car into filling stations, aiming a wad of \$20 bills and ordering attendants to "fill her up." He has bought 80 gallons in four cities within the past month. In his wake he has left scores of small economy cars so desperately scarred by contact with the voracious appetite of Caramba's powerful car that they are ashamed to resume normal gasoline consumption.

GERTRUDE (BUTTS) BLITZER—Blitzer has committed barefaced cigarette smoking in restaurants, parlors, lobbies, taxicabs and lounges of six states, as well as several airplanes. She is identifiable by cigarette holes in her skirt and ashes in her coffee.



She carries a lighter and a spare pack and will smoke without warning.

ANDREW UPCHURCH—Known among social enforcers as "Hah-Hah." Upchurch has cut a swath of terror from Milwaukee to Bridgeport by bursting into dying dinner parties and telling ethnic jokes. In Ashtabula, while hitchhiking with a prominent Democrat, he got off a Pakistani joke, a Canadian joke and a Swedish joke before being stopped by a state patrol road-block. By that time it was too late to save the driver, who is still in coma, and Upchurch blasted his way out with three rapid-fire Hindu jokes that have left the Ohio State Patrol deeply offended.

B. B. (THE OINKER)

BURNS—Sought in 39 states and Canada for ruthless male chauvinism, Burns was last seen in San Francisco opening a door for a woman. Her cootioo is still critical. Lucinda Burns, his wife, is serving a 10-year sentence in the campaign speeches of Bella Abzug after being convicted of doing the dishwashing.

CASPER HASPELL—The most notorious do-gooder and bleeding heart on the continent. Haspell has committed a vile series of good-doings that have made his name repugnant to politicians, editorialists and policemen from coast to coast. Convicted of attempting to commit goodness in the Congress, he escaped by shocking authorities with a free lunch.

ELVIN (THE JUICE)

BROOMSTER—Sometimes called the most revolting beast in America, Broomster is guilty of at least 15,000 recorded acts of materialism, ranging from getting off his suit pressed over a moth to shunning the Bicentennial Celebratioo of 1976 because he couldn't see how it was going to improve his earning power. Broomster was last seen having his house rewired to accommodate 18 new electric appliances. Unmarried, he is said to be looking for an electrician who will wire an accomodating woman so he can be the first man in his neighborhood with an electric wife.

'Visitors to London, particularly families with children, are shocked and ashamed at seeing what has happened to their great capital city.'

London City Fathers at War With Soho

By Jeff Bradley

LONDON (AP)—In "A Tale of Two Cities," Dickens described Soho as a quaint corner of London where country airs circulated "with vigorous freedom." But few of today's patrons visit the seething London district for the invigorating air.

Strip clubs, porno films, massage parlors and sex-ad boutiques increasingly fill the narrow streets and alleyways from Charing Cross Road to Piccadilly Circus.

"London is despoted by these porn merchants and our culture is degraded," charged Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, Britain's most outspoken champion of decency. "Soho has become a cesspool," she said.

Mrs. Whitehouse, a former school mistress and a grandmother of six, claimed that Piccadilly Circus, the hub of the old British Empire since Victorian times, is now a recruiting ground for prostitutes. "Very young girls are getting caught up in brothels in the area and this must be a matter of very great social concern."

War Declared

Officials of the Greater Loodoo Council, Loodoo's city fathers, have announced a "war on Soho's pornbrokers."

Their first move has been a crackdown on lurid posters "displaying the goods" outside X-rated movie houses and clubs. Some owners have ended up in court for refusing to cool down the come-ons for films like "Erotic Inferno."

Authorities at Westminster City Council have also launched a cleanup drive, banning vulgar neo signs outside 14 shops and tightening up planning laws. Councillor member Thelma Seear told a council meeting last week that Soho was a "sexual jungle." "Sex has gone too far," she added.

Yet for the 8 million tourists pouring into London every year, Soho remains irresistible. Its lure coosits of much more than strip joints and assortd versions of low-life.

Even Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson frequeted Turkish baths in the vicinity,



Mrs. Mary Whitehouse

as Conan Doyle recorded in stories such as "The Illustrous Client."

Yard-for-yard, Soho has more restaurants than any other corner of London. You can order anything from *bonde bourgignon* at the French gourmet restaurant L'Epicure, to a cheeseburger at McDonald's or a bean salad at an Asian take-away.

Soho has overspilled its original confines between Charing Cross Road, Oxford Street, Shaftesbury Avenue and Wardour Street. It now encompasses spacious Leicester Square and stretches into the razzle-dazzle of Piccadilly Circus.

Lantern-lighted Chinatown, cockney street markets, Loodoo's biggest cinemas, theaters, discos, patisseries, violin makers and milliners—they are all part of Soho.

Hunting Cry

Soho derives its name from the hunting cry "So Ho" heard in the days when the district was on the rural outskirts of London.

It was settled by French Huguenots in the 16th century and became a fashionable residential address by the early 1900s. Soho Square near Oxford Street retains the period mood.

But for Britain's anti-pornographers, Soho is synonymous with sin.

Mrs. Whitehouse, who is secretary of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, wants laws strengthened to curb much of the activity now legally permissible in Soho sex emporiums.

"Visitors to London, particularly families with children, are shocked and ashamed at seeing what has happened to their great capital city," she said.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the 18th-century man of letters, once said that a man who is tired of London is tired of life. But even he might have retired to the serenity of the countryside when confronted by "Doc Johnson's Love Shop" on Greek Street, one of Soho's many sex-appliance shops.

Notices in the doorways of Soho passageways advertise: "Carol, model," or simply, "Kathy, upstairs."

"London is becoming depraved and sexied beyond all imagining," said Bernard Brook-Partridge, a GLC member determined to combat the porn merchants.

His Public Services Committee regularly tours Soho sex dens for a look at what's going on. If they find anything offensive, they bring in the police or, in some cases, threatens to revoke licenses.

Brook-Partridge is particularly concerned about "the overspill of Soho sleaziness" into Trafalgar Square and other adjacent areas. The GLC's latest battle is with the Whitehall Theater, just off Trafalgar Square, where impresario Paul Raymond has refused to to down displays outside the sex revue, "Deep Throat."

"Whitehall is the grand processional route of our land," said Brook-Partridge. "It leads past Horseguards Parade to Parliament. Glimpses of buttocks are not appropriate."

PEOPLE: A Russian Immigrant Thanks U.S. With Check

A 92-year-old Russian who came to the United States in 1905 sent President Carter a check for \$35,000 last October. It took almost six months for the Carter administration to publicly acknowledge it. "Dear Mr. President," said a handwritten note on scrap paper from the unidentified West Coast resident. "The check of \$35,000 is a gift for the U.S.A.—long live. With me it is not what the country will do for me, it is what I can do for the country. My age past 92. Come from Russia in 1906. He signed his name and address, both of which were kept secret by the government to preserve the man's privacy. The check has gone to the Treasury's gift section, and the elderly donor has received a thank-you note from Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith sent the actress a telegram asking whether she supported a statement by the British Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers party. The party praised as "heroic" the PLO attack on a bus in Israel March 11 in which 34 persons were killed, setting off the Israeli retaliatory attack into Lebanon.

Former Columbia Pictures president David Begelman has pleaded not guilty to charges he stole \$40,000 by forging the names of actor Cliff Robertson and others to studio checks. Begelman, 57, slipped quietly in the back door of the police station to surrender and was taken before a Municipal Court judge on one charge of grand theft and three of forgery. He appeared somber but controlled and walked silently past reporters at the end of the hearing. The charges carry a maximum sentence of 52 years in prison. There was no bail. Begelman has been ordered to appear for arraignment in Los Angeles April 25.

Rep. Frederick Richmond, D-N.Y., will be charged in Washington Superior Court with solicitation for prostitution in connection with an incident last February involving a male undercover D.C. police officer, U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert said. Silbert informed the congressman's lawyers of his decision to file the charge. It is a misdemeanor punishable by 90 days in jail, a \$250 fine or both. Richmond issued a statement in which he acknowledged soliciting the officer and said he also had "made solicitations with payment of money to a young man beginning almost a year ago." Richmond, 54, said in his statement that he had been advised he would be eligible for a special treatment program at Superior Court for first offenders in cases like his. In his statement, which began "Dear Neighbor," the two-term congressman appealed for compassion and understanding from his Brooklyn constituents "at this extremely difficult time for myself, my parents, my son, my staff—and for you."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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